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So popular, $1.50 to $2.50—black, brown and pearl.
Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters & Suits
At well known low prices.
Remember we are agents for
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Make to order from full line of samples. Laundry work called for and delivered.
MARTIN E. BENNETT,
Next Caswell, Massey & Co.

Fall Suitings
OF THE
Best Importations and
Newest Designs.
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Bargains in
Underwear.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOOK UP OUR
Lionel's Hair and Lamb's
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AT $3.00 A SUIT.
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USE
Powell's Carbolic
Disinfectant,
PREPARED BY
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NOVEMBER 26, 1892.
WORTHY OF SPECIAL AND IMMEDIATE ATTENTION!
AN INVOICE OF
100 Square Embroideries at 50c.
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This invoice contains also a lot of Antique Embroideries from 5c. to $3.00 each.
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Second Edition.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH
To the Associated Press.
SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

ENGINEERS' GRIEVANCES.

Trouble Brewing on the Vanderbilt Railroads.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Herald says:—The general grievance committee or board of adjustment of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing all the Vanderbilt lines between New York and Buffalo and Pittsburg, swooped down upon the Grand Central Station yesterday with a list of troubles which they want settled. There were about thirty-five on the committee, representing the New York Central, West Shore, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, Dunkirk & Allegheny Valley and Beech Creek railroads. They did not all lay seige to the management. The committee put up at the Grand Union Hotel and held several sessions there during the day. A conference was held with Mr. William Buchanan, superintendent of motive power on all the lines enumerated. The New York Central engineers get four cents a mile for each mile covered, but on all the other Vanderbilt roads, east of Buffalo, with but few exceptions, the men get considerably less, the old rule of three and a half cents a mile being about the average. The men on the subordinate roads have been sore about the matter ever since their New York Central brethren were shown especial favor. The time was probably considered ripe just at present for bringing their case before the management on account of the frequent outbreaks of the telegraphers, which are rapidly spreading eastward. The nearness of the World's Fair is also taken into account. The passenger engineers on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road also have a number of grievances of their own to adjust. Superintendent Buchanan, after consulting with his superiors, will very likely give the men an answer today. The members of the committee have aired their grievances pretty thoroughly in meetings at Syracuse, and an unfavorable answer may lead to trouble.

FOR HOME RULE.

The Outlines of the Bill to be Presented by Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, made a speech at the Eighty Club, yesterday in which he confirmed the report sent to America some time ago by the representative of the Associated Press, giving the outlines of Gladstone's home rule bill. The Marquis also referred to the details published here yesterday of an alleged home rule scheme, which was printed in a Baltimore paper and cabled to this country. The Marquis declared that the details of this alleged measure, as cabled, were bogus. Continuing, the Marquis of Ripon said that the measure of home rule the Liberal party meant to submit to Parliament would not be less extensive than the bill presented in 1886, although the cabinet would profit by the experience gained in the last few years and would endeavor to remove the defects of that measure.

For First Assistant Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Post says—"It is very probable that the appointment of a first assistant postmaster general will soon be made and that a man about whom nobody has gossipped in this connection will be the appointee. It is said that the Postmaster General has in mind Major J. B. Harlow, postmaster of St. Louis, who came up from the ranks and was appointed postmaster of St. Louis strictly on his merits, Democrats as well as Republicans urging his appointment. He is said by those who know him to have always been the pioneer in all advanced ideas."

Jay Gould is as Well as he has been in Years.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The following statement was issued from the Gould residence this morning:—Mr. Gould is eating well, sleeping well and is as well as he has been in years. That he is not dangerously or otherwise ill may be seen by the preparations that he is making to go south for the winter months. He has no hemorrhage and has recovered from his bilious attack.

Lies Well Upon the Beach.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 1.—British bark Kate Hardine, ashore here, lies well up on the beach and was apparently uninjured during the night. She will probably be stripped today and if the weather moderates may possibly be floated. The northeast gale continues and the sea is very rough.

WHITE MEN LYNCHED.

A Louisiana Town Excited over a Popular Hanging.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 1.—Benton, Bossier parish, about thirty miles from here, was thrown into a terrible state of excitement yesterday by the lynching of two white men, Richard Magee and one Carmichael. The men were hanged to a pole half a mile from town and were swaying to and fro when Coroner Nesen and a jury arrived to hold an inquest. Living on Phelps Lake, Bossier parish, was Mrs. Ellie Lingle, a widow, and her daughter. The girl some time ago was married to Richard Magee, who worked on Mrs. Lingle's place. Magee then assumed the management of the plantation, but things did not run smoothly. He began selling some of the live stock, and quarrels with Mrs. Lingle ensued. Magee armed himself with a shotgun Saturday and waited outside of Mrs. Lingle's house, while Carmichael informed Mrs. Lingle that Magee was stealing her hogs. She at once went outside to see about it, when Magee emptied both barrels of his gun into the woman's throat, killing her instantly. It is said that Carmichael had agreed with Magee to decoy her out of the house so that the latter could shoot her. Magee went to Benton Sunday and surrendered to Sheriff Thompson, claiming that he had shot the woman in self-defense. He alleged that she had tried to shoot him while he was loading a wagon with hogs. No warrant was issued for Magee's arrest, although he was placed in jail. A party of men went to the home of Sheriff Thompson yesterday morning, where were also stopping Deputies Cables and Herron, and presented Carmichael with his hands tied behind him, saying that he was implicated in the murder and they wanted him put in jail. Deputy Herrin was designated to take the prisoner to jail. When he arrived he found a crowd of men in waiting, who seized and disarmed him of his pistol and took the keys of the jail away from him. Magee was then brought out by the mob and marched off with Carmichael to the spot where they were found hanging. The mob contained between seventy-five and one hundred and twenty-five men. It is supposed that Magee's object in killing Mrs. Lingle was to get possession of her property through his wife. Mrs. Lingle was originally from New Orleans.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

His Advocacy of Bi-metallism as Favoring the Irish Tenants.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—The delegates to the monetary conference are greatly interested in Archbishop Walsh's declaration in favor of bi-metallism, the adoption of which he advocates as necessary to save the Irish tenants from ruin. Sir G. L. Molesworth, who is an Irish landlord, said to an Associated Press representative last evening:—"Archbishop Walsh is perfectly right. I myself have contended for many years that the Irish difficulty is greatly due to the appreciation of gold, the value of which has increased fifty per cent. since 1871. The Irish farmers contract to pay their rent in gold but now, owing to the increased purchasing power of the sovereign, they must raise more produce in order to earn the rent money. Landlords also suffer as mortgages, and the like must be met with the appreciated standard. The substantial reductions made in rents in the past generation have been inadequate to meet the difficulty, because the reductions have not kept pace with the appreciation of gold. The adoption of a bi-metallic monetary standard would lead to a slight rise in prices and a severe fall in the rates of interest, which would result in increased commercial activity throughout the world."

Killed at a Railroad Crossing in Colorado.

DENVER, Col. Dec. 1.—Five miles south of here last night as a picnicking party of five were returning to the city in a wagon, the driver attempted to cross the railroad track in front of a Rock Island train. The engine struck the wagon and Mrs. McQuedy was instantly killed and Miss Sawyer probably fatally hurt.

Seventy-four Lives Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A despatch from Hong Kong says that seventy-four lives were lost by the sinking of the Japanese warship Chishimaruttan, which was sunk in the sea of Japan in collision with English steamer Ravena.

Prince Metcherski's Policy in Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The correspondent of the Chronicle at St. Petersburg sends to that paper a despatch recording a long interview between the Czar and Prince Metcherski. The correspondent thinks that the interview is a prelude to the adoption of Prince Metchersky's reactionary policy of placing the peasantry under the control and in the power of the aristocracy and landed gentry.

A Heavy Gale at Digby, Nova Scotia.

DIGBY, Nova Scotia, Dec. 1.—A heavy northeast gale Tuesday night played havoc in Digby basin. The shipping around the wharves had quite an experience. Telephone advices from along Digby Neck and island ports are that the storm was severe, but no disasters are mentioned. Snow, sleet and rain fell at intervals.

THE BORDEN CASE.

The Grand Jury Resumes Its Consideration Today.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—The grand jury resumed its session this morning and began the examination of more witnesses in the Borden case. Detective McHenry and wife, who were mixed up with the sensational publication a few weeks since, are in the court house and among the witnesses to testify. District Attorney Knowlton stated squarely this morning that the last insanity story is all "bosh."

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—The grand jury called for the blood spattered pillow shams and linen taken from the room where Mrs. Borden was slain and these with the two skulls of the victims were once more submitted to inspection in the jury room. It is inferred that a resume of all the evidence in the case is on the docket this forenoon.

Mrs. Peckham and Mrs. Hall of Fall River were two new witnesses in the Borden case before the grand jury this forenoon. It is intimated that their testimony was in the line of new evidence gleaned during the recess. At 11.15 A. M. the evidence was in and the jury took the case with the probability of a report early in the afternoon.

The grand jury reconvened at 2 P. M., not having finished deliberation in the Borden case. The foreman is authority for the statement that no time can yet be set for the report as the case is still under discussion and it will be thoroughly considered in all its bearings before the jury enters the court to make its return on matters given it.

ON THE GALLOWS.

A Nova Scotia Murderer Laughs at his Fate.

DORCHESTER, Nova Scotia, Dec. 1.—"Buck" Olsen was executed this morning. Owing to a heavy rainstorm the execution was postponed until nearly 10 o'clock. At 9.30 the officials and Hangman Radcliffe entered the corridor. The latter pinioned the prisoner's arms and the procession to the gallows was formed. Prayers for the dying were read at the scaffold. "Buck" took his stand by the dangling noose, shook hands with the hangman and then the black cap was produced. At first it did not appear to go on easily, whereupon the doomed man laughed. When the cap was finally adjusted and the noose placed around his neck, he shouted:—"Good-bye, everybody." Prayer was then recited by the priests, and Dr. Goudette cried, "Go to heaven," to which "Buck" replied, "Thank you." When all was ready "Buck" shouted "Let her go." The signal was given and the heavy weight fell and "Buck's" body was jerked into the air. In seven minutes his pulse ceased to beat.

ON LONG ISLAND.

Snow Badly Drifted on the Line of the Railroads.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 1.—At points east of Farmingdale on the main line of the Long Island railroad and east of Northport on the Port Jefferson branch the snow drifted last night to such an extent that the tracks this morning were blockaded by from three to seven feet of packed snow. The officials of the railroad have been unable to obtain any information as to the whereabouts of the Greenport mail train which left here at 3.30 P. M. yesterday or the train which left Greenport at 7 o'clock this morning or the train which was due to leave Port Jefferson at 6.55 this morning. The wires are down beyond Northport and Farmingdale. It is supposed the trains are stalled and it may be night before the tracks can be cleared of the snow sufficiently to allow them to move. Half a dozen trains are snow bound at different points and the trainmen are reported to have suffered considerably from exposure.

Missing from Hartford and Sent to Fort Adams.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1.—Fred B. Thayer, a clerk in a dry goods store here, who is a son of Joseph T. Thayer, Jr., of Northampton, Mass., disappeared on Monday and from a letter left by him in which he hinted at suicide as a last resort, it was feared that he had committed self destruction. Today it was discovered that he has enlisted in the regular army and has been sent to Fort Adams, R. I. Thayer is twenty-two years old.

The Department Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Charles Foster is now putting the finishing touches on his annual report to Congress. It will be transmitted to Congress next Wednesday. Attorney General Miller has finished his report and it will go in with the President's message next Tuesday.

Cholera in France.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The journal des De Bats says cholera has re-appeared at Cherbourg, four deaths occurring there on Tuesday, two fatal cases are reported from Gounoville and the adjacent villages of Tourlaville and Octeville are suffering badly from the scourge.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Dec. 1.—Engine No. 452 of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad exploded her boiler at 11 o'clock last night at the colliery at Brownsville near this city. Engineer William Barry was instantly killed and Simon Neffert, a German, was fatally scalded.

Visiting State Institutions in Massachusetts.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1.—Lieutenant Governor Haile of Massachusetts and several other members of the governor's council are here today inspecting the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The party left later for Springfield. To-morrow they will visit state institutions for the insane and deaf and dumb at Northampton, where Governor Russell will join the party and on Saturday they will go to Monson.

THE ROTHSCHILD PROPOSAL.

The London News Rather in Doubt About its Expediency.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The News's financial article this morning discusses the pros and cons of the Rothschild scheme. Opponents of the scheme, it says, take two grounds; first, that it would be wrong to prolong the artificial support of silver; and second, that a currency crisis is bound to occur in America whether Europe bolsters up silver or not. The News admits the necessity of avoiding a commercial panic as a strong reason for the adoption of the scheme and says that perhaps a year would suffice for America to turn round and quietly permit commerce to adjust itself to the fall of silver. The real doubt, the News adds, is whether the threat of an American crises is grave enough to excuse a temporary but unscientific experiment in currency.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Times declares that a strong belief exists in the United States that the government of the United States will not ratify the Rothschild scheme if it is adopted by the monetary conference.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that the whole Austrian press regards the Rothschild silver scheme as impracticable, believing that it would increase the overproduction of silver, retard the creation of a fixed ratio and leave the situation at the end of the five years far worse than now. The Austrian papers prefer the scheme of Julius Wolf of Zurich, to expropriate mines, prohibit the opening of new ones or declare the production of silver a state monopoly. This plan has the merit of throwing the burden of rehabilitation on silver-producing countries and the defect of supposing countries like Bolivia and Mexico able to expropriate mines or stop illicit mining.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special reports today that the committee on international monetary conference appointed to consider the proposals submitted by Mr. Alfred De Rothschild voted last night against the scheme formulated by Mr. De Rothschilds. This, however, the correspondent adds, is not taken as ab-metallism defeat. The committee will now proceed to decide upon the combined DeRothschild and Soetbere plans, with the modifications proposed on behalf of the Latin Union. It is expected that the besides the majority report of the committee a minority report, signed by the dissenting members will be presented to the conference tomorrow. When the conference first met there were many predictions that its deliberations would result in failure. After the committee was appointed to consider the several plans proposed a highly optimistic view was taken of the results that would be achieved. There is now another revulsion of belief and it is said that the prospects of an early agreement by the conference on any plan has become more remote than before.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

The Senate Investigating Committee Returns to Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Senate committee on emigration resumed its session today and continued the consideration of suspending immigration for one year so as to prevent the introduction and spread of cholera. The witnesses who appeared before to lay and furnished their views were Dr. Ewing, formerly of the health department, and Dr. Lewis Sayre. The committee will leave either tomorrow or Saturday for Washington where they will continue the inquiry. It is hoped that there will be larger attendance of the committee at the future meetings. Health Officer Jenkins will be examined in Washington.

Ex-Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania Dead.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 1.—Ex-Governor Hoyt died at 2 o'clock this morning. He was surrounded by his family and a circle of sorrowing friends.

ARE GIRLS TOO SLANGY?

A writer states that girls use more slang—especially if they are grown up—than boys do. Girls, it is affirmed, talk much more than boys, so that their stock of uncouth words is in more frequent use. It is also larger. If a boy were a mine of slang his taciturnity would keep it concealed from all but a few of his chums. His inventions are confined to a small circle and his opportunities of borrowing are correspondingly diminished. Not so with the girl. The loquacity of her associates, aided by her own, spreads and multiplies slang with the greatest rapidity. She is more sociable. At school she is "thick" with a dozen and gathers in all the dozen know. And, besides, says the same authority, girls are so reckless in the use of language that they give a slangy character to good English. With the girl at the period of gigglehood every good thing is "perfectly" so. She "never" does this and she "always" does that. Sometimes she "feels hateful," but it is oftener some one else who is "perfectly horrid." Nearly everything is "awful." Such are some of the charges this abominable person brings against the sweet young creatures. Another authority flatly contradicts them all and says the boy is the sum of all villainies. The words he prefers, it is asserted, are so tinged with profanity that he cannot use them at home, and it is thus only that he gets his reputation for freedom from slang. Who can settle the dispute? We are of opinion that injustice is done to the girls. We are confident also that few boys are as bad as represented. It is possible that the so-called "authority" has been judging the whole world from his few unfortunate associates.

New Raisins, New Currants,
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20 lbs. Granulated Sugar, $1.
New Buckwheat (all kinds),
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Sirloin Steak, Round Steak,
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E. L. PATSTONE, - 335 Thames Street.

C. E. Vernon & Co.,
Modern
AND
Antique
Furniture,
No. 91 John Street.

GIRL CHILDREN IN CHINA.

As soon as a child is born, the first question which presents itself is its initiation into the human family. The *patris potestas* reigns supreme; it is for the father to say whether the little life-bud shall grow up to become a citizen or citizeness of the Middle Kingdom. In accordance with the family law, which is supreme in China both for the Emperor and for his meanest subject, until the child has been "lifted up" by the father it has theoretically no existence. It follows, therefore, that infanticide, or the failure to provide for offspring, receives the tacit approval of the law. As male children are a means of support in old age, they are useful, and rarely if ever destroyed. Daughters, however, are a responsibility and an expense, and are frequently exposed. Obviously, they are not over-welcome in the Chinese home. Mothers of the poorer class exhibit considerably anxiety as to the matter, and frequently consult the neighboring joss-house, which, of course, has a panacea for all woes. The Taoist priest throws up the "sticks" in order to ascertain whether the tree which represents the woman in the underworld bears white or red flowers. If white, then something must be done "to change the earth," for, as surely as the sun rises, to her no male children shall be born. But what is to be done? The remedy is certainly a curious one. It is an illustration of the familiar homœopathic principle that like cures like. In such a case the girl child of another family must be adopted in order to ward off the long line of females which threatens the welfare of the house. This process is known as "grafting." Thus it turns out that a girl not wanted in her own home is at least permitted to live in another. But even then there is a surplus, and the mandarins are at their wits' ends to stem the fearful tide of infanticide. A number of benevolent Chinese merchants have devised a plan which is certainly charming, considered both from the point of view of ingenuity and charitable intent. The little girls are brought up in asylums which are practically female universities. Although deserted by their families, the authorities take great pains to obtain their pedigrees, which are hung up over their cots, and are, of course, invaluable for future use. As they grow older, these children are carefully trained and elaborately educated. Arriving at a marriageable age, they have an enormous advantage over the average Chinese woman, who never receives any education whatever unless belonging to the wealthy or official class. Indeed, paradoxical as it may seem, very few Chinese can even read or write, and therefore the little foundling carries to her husband the one great boon which is the ideal, however remote, of every Chinese heart—an education. —Harper's for December.

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LEADING OUTFITTERS.

This Morning's News.

To the Associated Press.

A GENERAL OUTLINE

Of Matters Considered in the Forthcoming Message.

International Affairs Receive Their Due Share of Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The president is still closeted on his message, and will submit it in extenso to his cabinet soon. It will be an exceedingly interesting document, both retrospective and prospective, the former referring to the acts of his administration, and the latter to the failure of the Republican party. Those who have talked with the president within the past few days say that the message will take no steps backward on the vital issues of the late campaign. The overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, it was supposed, might cause him to modify his views on the questions which are supposed to have mainly caused the disaster, especially the McKinley law; but on the contrary, on the subject of protection, he will reassert the doctrines of the party.

The Late Campaign.

In conversation with several of the leaders who participated in the late campaign, among others Senators Sherman, Morrill, Mitchell and others, he took occasion to say that the campaign was one of misrepresentation as far as the McKinley and force bills were concerned; that the farmers and wage workers were misled and will discover their error within two years. For this reason he urged the policy of standing firm and awaiting developments. When asked the question whether he proposed to modify his views on protection in his message, he replied in the most significant manner: "The people of the United States ought to know me well enough to believe that when I advocate a system I am not going to change my views simply because we have been defeated in an election. Developments will determine who was right."

The message will contain much interesting information upon

International Affairs.

There are several questions still unsettled which will be left as an inheritance for the next administration, notably the Behring sea arbitration and the monetary conference, now in session at Brussels. The latter he considers at some length on account of its bearing upon the silver issue, and expresses a hope that it may result in an enlarged use of silver and the bringing of the two metals nearer a parity.

One of the most important features of the message will be the calling of the immediate attention of congress to the attitude of France in securing control of not only the Panama canal, but the Panama railroad, which holds the key to the interoceanic trade of the two Americas. The French government, according to information received at the department of state, is apparently behind this movement, and is sustaining the French company in their purposes on the Isthmus of Panama. This is a clear

Violation of the Monroe Doctrine,

and no European government could have such an emphatic knowledge of the fact as France after her bloody experience in the European-Maximilian venture in Mexico.

The state department, by direction of the president, has already called the attention of the Columbian government to the existing treaty between itself and the United States, in which the latter guaranteed the right of way for the railroad, and an assurance that no interference shall be permitted from foreign governments. The president will make this prominent, and will again urge the necessity of rapid

Completion of the Nicaragua Canal

by a guarantee of the interest on an amount of bonds sufficient to insure its completion. A number of New York and other capitalists have been in conference with the president and have pointed out to him the great importance, from a commercial and international standpoint, of completing this work without delay.

The attitude of the French company, which is arrogant and menacing, in refusing to enter into reasonable terms for the shipment of through freights by the Pacific Mail company's vessels and the threat of establishing a steamship line of its own between New York and San Francisco, has been laid before the president and is receiving his official attention.

There Are Other Complications

on the Pacific growing out of the Samoan question in which Germany is endeavoring to get a foothold on the islands of the South Pacific. The treaty arrangements which were agreed to several years ago and which were supposed to have adjusted the conflicting interests peacefully, are likely to be reopened. The president also takes occasion to allude to these complications.

The message, therefore, in its treatment of foreign and home affairs, will be a summing up of the Republican policy in administrative affairs of the past four years. The whole document is said to be written in the president's most entertaining style, and between the lines may be observed a faint thread of politics which may be recalled three years hence.

Becoming Serious.

ELWOOD, Ind., Dec. 1.—Another sensation occurred in connection with the gas war in this city. J. C. Hinds, a laborer of the Chicago pipe line, was shot while working in the trench by Deputy Constable Haines. Hinds was resisting arrest on a charge of trespass preferred against him and other employes on the line by the district supervisor.

Over a Hundred Lives Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Japanese steel dispatch boat Chisima Kan, from France for Japan, was wrecked in collision with the P. & O. steamer Revena, from Kobe for Hong Kong. The latter is badly damaged. One report states that between 100 and 150 men were drowned.

PROFESSOR BRIGGS' TRIAL.

What Was Done at the Last Session of the New York Presbytery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The trial of Dr. Briggs for heresy was opened yesterday by Moderator Bliss. The objections taken to the amended charges by Dr. Briggs were first taken up. Dr. Francis Brown moved that the first objection "I object that the charges put in my hands Nov. 9, 1892, were finally disposed of by the dismissal of the case against me on Nov. 4, 1891, and that the presbytery could not legally cite me a second time to answer to charges which they had dismissed."

The motion to sustain the objection was lost by an overwhelming majority. The second objection, "I object to the order and regularity of the proceedings in the presbytery in any and every action taken against me since the dismissal of the said charges on Nov. 4, 1891." This objection was also lost.

The third objection was waived because of some misunderstanding among the members.

The fourth objection, "I object to the relevancy of all the proofs from scripture, confession and catechism. The motion to sustain was lost.

In the fifth objection he objected to the offer of evidence by the wholesale, and refers to where the prosecuting committee submit his inaugural address and his writings without specifications. The objection stirred up considerable discussion. Finally Elder Woodbury made a motion that that part of the eighth charge in the amended charges, as objected to by Dr. Briggs in his fifth objection, be stricken out. It was eventually lost by a standing vote of 65 to 65.

A roll call was asked for and resulted in a defeat for Dr. Briggs and sustaining the committee by a vote of 68 to 65. This is rather a telling blow at Dr. Briggs, but it also served to show the opinions of the members and furnished a forecast of the final vote after the evidence in the trial is all in. Dr. Briggs then took an exception to the action of the presbytery.

FACTS ABOUT THE MAIL

Brought Out in the Annual Report of the Postoffice Inspector.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of Chief Postoffice Inspector Wheeler made to the fourth assistant postmaster general shows that the total number of arrests made for all kinds of offenses during the year was 1281. Of this number 231 were postal employes. This may at first seem a large number, but when we consider that there were in the service Jan. 30, 1892, 184,431 persons in all grades, it is not an alarming exhibit.

Of the cases tried 353 resulted in conviction. There were 6029 complaints of all kinds received during the year, which is 877 less than last year. Of these complaints 5829 related to losses or other irregularities in the treatment of registered letters and 200 to packages of third and fourth-class matter; 2618 complaints of rifling were received, 2852 of absolute loss, 84 complaints of detention were made, 130 of wrongful delivery, 8 of tampering with letters and 72 miscellaneous complaints were received. Of the 5802 cases investigated, 1997 were found to have been based on well-founded complaints and actual loss to have resulted. Two hundred and five losses were traceable to the dishonesty, and 297 to the carelessness, of postal employes.

Killed Herself and Daughter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—It is a practical certainty that the asphyxiation of Mrs. Carrie Richardson and her 8-year-old daughter was a case of attempted murder and suicide by the mother. Two years ago Mrs. Richardson's husband was found dead in bed at the Hotel Grace. The room was filled with gas. His life was heavily insured, but the insurance company refused to pay on the ground that he had committed suicide. Mrs. Richardson had long been despondent.

The Spanish Cabinet Crisis.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—Senor Danvilla has succeeded Senor Silvela in the ministry of the interior. The change is but an expedient for patching up temporarily the difficulties of the cabinet, which, it is generally believed, is on the verge of dissolution.

The Graves-Barnaby Case.

DENVER, Dec. 1.—The long deferred argument in the Graves murder case will be heard before the supreme court next Monday.

To Talk on Public Schools.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—All the Catholic bishops of the province are gathered in this city in a special session. The vague information was given forth that the meeting was "for the good of the church." It is generally believed that the liberal views as to the public schools advanced in the east will be the chief theme.

Nothing Gained.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—The special committee chosen by the monetary conference to consider the plans of Alfred de Rothschild, Adolph Soetbeer and Moritz Levy for the rehabilitation of silver have closed their work without having come to any definite conclusion.

Bloodhounds on Their Track.

TERRELL, Tex., Dec. 1.—James K. Brooks, a wealthy farmer, was assaulted by two masked robbers at his home and robbed of $3500. Officers are after the robbers with bloodhounds, but have obtained no clue.

William Bad Missing.

W[illegible], Mass., Dec. 1.—Thomas Dudly, a 15-year-old son of John Dudly, has been missing from his home since Nov. 23. Previous to his departure he [illegible] his parents telling them he would not be home that evening. The police were notified, and the authorities [illegible] were requested to keep a lookout for the youth. He was last seen in Boston on Thanksgiving day.

Whirled to Death.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 1.—At the Rhode Island [illegible] works [illegible] when his clothing [illegible] was whirled about [illegible]

Fractured His Skull.

[illegible]

[illegible] Case Continued.

[illegible]

Two Men Missing.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 1.—Fred E. [illegible] has been missing for ten days, and has left his wife and [illegible] Nicholas [illegible], proprietor of several fruit stores in this city, is also missing. He is a leader among the Italians.

THE OLD ENTERPRISE

Goes Into Commission as a Nautical Training School.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The boys of Massachusetts are soon to have a rare opportunity to become thorough masters of all phases of the higher life of marines. The Massachusetts nautical training school will soon be in active operation and will be thoroughly equipped to turn out, after a three years' course, young men fully capable of navigating the largest ocean steamer.

The United States steamer Enterprise, which went into commission as the training ship of the state yesterday, is a ship of 2000 tons burden, and is at present at the navy yard undergoing such changes as will fit her to accommodate 150 young men besides the officers. The Enterprise was built about twenty years ago, and is about 200ft. in length, 38ft. beam, and draws 17ft. of water. Her speed under steam is ten miles, and under sail about fifteen miles an hour. She is bark-rigged and has three decks—spar, gun and berth.

J. F. Merry of the United States navy is to be commander, and he will have under him as officers and instructors men who have received their education at the naval academies. It is proposed to give preference to those who have a natural

Inclination Toward the Sea,

and only those who have passed through the high school studies, and whose moral standing can be vouched for, will be considered as applicants.

Their education will be by practice as well as by theory, and will consist of six months' training while the steamer is at the wharf, and six months' cruising from point to point. The boys will, after their education has advanced far enough, do the sailing and navigating for the steamer and their experience in this line will be for 2 1-2 years, the last six months of a three years' course to be aboard some of the ocean liners.

This is the first step toward building up the American merchant marine, and the men who have control of the training school form a guarantee that

The Very Best Efforts

will be made to carry it forward. The board of commissioners consist of John C. Soley (chairman), William H. Lincoln, Thomas B. Fitz and C. S. McClellan (secretary).

All have had much actual experience in the management of different departments of maritime work, and are enthusiastic in the present movement.

Among the studies to be taught are maritime law, surveying, navigation, astronomy, mathematics, engineering, mechanical drawing, hygiene, English literature, the French, German and Spanish languages, and all these are to be put to actual tests.

BAD WEATHER AT SEA.

Storm Has Caused Much Harm to Shipping Off New England's Coast.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 1.—During one of the severest northeast gales witnessed on Cape Cod for quite a period the English bark Kate Harding was driven ashore near North Truro yesterday. While Patrolman Smith of the Highland Light life saving station was covering his beat he saw, through the swiftly-falling snow and sleet, the bark tossing to and fro about three-quarters of a mile from shore. She was at the mercy of the waves, her sails blown away and the high breakers were rolling her toward shore at a rapid pace.

Smith hurried to the station and a crew proceeded to the scene. The breeches buoy was rigged, but none too soon, for the vessel had signalled for help. The crew was safely landed by the buoy at 6:15. The bark landed high and dry on an even keel. It is thought she will be floated.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 1.—Dredge Rhode Island of the United States engineer department was sunk up the bay between Prudence and Gould islands. It has been engaged for the past three months in work upon Taunton river and was returning here to go into winter quarters when it foundered in the high seas occasioned by the storm.

The Rhode Island was purchased in 1888 for $3900, but since has practically been rebuilt. The sunken dredge now lies in about ten fathoms of water directly in the channel.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 1.—The easterly weather of the past few days developed into a severe gale, which continues unabating. A large fleet of fishermen made this harbor.

SUSPENSE NEARLY ENDED.

Grand Jury in the Borden Case Expected to Report Today.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—District Attorney Knowlton notified the court that the grand jury would probably report today, when an end will be put to the long agony in the Borden case for the time being, it is expected.

The statement made in a New Bedford paper yesterday relative to the government trying to make out a case of insanity was laughed at here by leading lawyers of this city and Fall River. No insane commissioners have yet visited Miss Borden. When Attorney Jennings said in his argument before Judge Blaisdell at Fall River, "My client is not insane," it was felt and openly expressed at the time that he had closed the only loophole he had, in case the evidence was against Miss Borden.

The feeling that there will be no bill is quite as strong as ever, without any particular foundation for such a feeling other than the singular action of the grand jury.

GREGGAINS PUTS UP COIN

For a Match with Fitzsimmons for the Middleweight Championship.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Alec Greggains, the middleweight boxer, has arrived in Boston and deposited $250 in defense of his claim to the middleweight championship. He authorized the following telegram:

BOSTON, Nov. 30, 1892.

To Ed[illegible] R. V. R. New [illegible] Coney Island Athletic Club, Coney Island, N. Y.:

Alec Greggains, by his backer, Joseph Lewis of Boston this day posted $250 with an [illegible] support of his claim to the middleweight championship of America, and he will allow the same to remain for one month. He desires especially to negotiate a match with Robert Fitzsimmons of Australia for a purse and [illegible] [illegible]

A. W. [illegible]

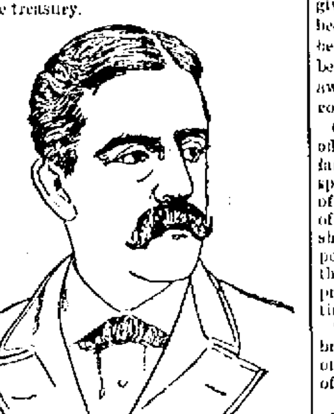
Charged with Murder.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—John Caspar and Ted F. Seminsky were given a hearing [illegible] in connection with causing the death of Isaac Vo[illegible], who, it is alleged, was struck in the head by a brick thrown by one of the men, presumably Caspar. Caspar was charged with murder, and Seminski with being an accessory. After a short hearing the court ordered the discharge of Seminsky, but held Caspar without bail for the grand jury next month.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Charles S. Fairchild Is Said to Have Accepted the Portfolio.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—There is no room at present for doubt that Charles S. Fairchild will accept his old portfolio as secretary of the treasury.



CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

The tender of the portfolio to Mr. Fairchild is understood to have been made within a day or two after election. One of the ex-secretary's friends said: "Mr. Fairchild has finally decided that he sees his way clear to become secretary of the treasury if the president insists on his taking the place. His acceptance will prevent complications and will clear the way for the president to do many things which his friends feared he would not be able to attempt."

STRUCK ON A CROSSING.

Four Persons Instantly Killed and Another One Is Dying.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—William Conklin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard and Margaret Pett of Southport Corners came to town yesterday. About 11 o'clock last night they prepared to return to their home. The five got in a wagon, drawn by one horse. While crossing Pennsylvania avenue an Erie train crashed into the rig, instantly killing four of the occupants and probably fatally injuring the fifth.

The engineer did not know of the accident until he reached the depot, over a mile away. Upon examining his engine, as usual, he discovered a ghastly sight. Edward Blanchard and his wife, and Margaret Pett, were piled in a heap on the pilot of the engine. He was dumfounded. The bodies were removed to a convenient place and the coroner notified. While the bodies were being removed word came that another corpse lay beside the track, near the Pennsylvania avenue crossing, and a man lay dying near by. He proved to be William Conkling.

The bodies of the dead are now at the morgue. Deep mystery surrounds the affair. If Conkling dies, or does not recover consciousness before his death, it will never be known how he came to cross the tracks in front of an express train. The railroad and municipal officials are looking into the matter.

HIS HUNTING INTERRUPTED.

Sheriff Summons President-elect Cleveland to Appear in Court.

EXMORE, Va., Dec. 1.—The chief incident of yesterday on Broadwater island was the arrival of Sheriff Jarvis of Northampton county, with a summons which he sought to serve upon President-elect Cleveland. He was forced to remain until the gunning party returned from the day's sport before presenting the document. The sheriff was unable to furnish any information except that the summons was to appear before the chancery court at Richmond. He did not know what case was involved. He stated that when the summons reached him for service at Cape Charles city, which is the county seat of this county, he regarded the whole affair as a practical joke. Upon wiring the clerk of the court at Richmond he received assurances that the document was genuine and came to Exmore for the purpose of carrying out his instructions. He could give no particulars on the subject.

The ducking party returned shortly after 4 o'clock and reported excellent sport. Mr. Cleveland bagged nine brant, six redheads and five butter-balls. So far as can be learned no definite time has been determined for Mr. Cleveland's return north.

Wreck on the Missouri Pacific.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., Dec. 1.—A Missouri Pacific passenger train jumped the track near here. The baggage car and two coaches left the track. The coach next to the baggage car rolled down the embankment of about twenty feet and turned over, a total wreck, injuring a dozen passengers. The cause of the wreck is supposed to be the giving way of ties, allowing the rails to spread.

City Officials May Be Jailed.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 1.—The city council of Lathrop, including Mayor Green, will probably have to go to jail. The cause is the failure of the town to meet the interest on a big municipal debt. Suit was brought to make the mayor and council make a special levy to raise the needed amount, and the order was made. The officials refused to obey it.

Telegraphers' Strike Averted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The committee appointed by the telegraph operators employed by the Jersey Central railroad to ask for an increase in wages from President Maxwell announce that an agreement has been arrived at and there will be no strike. Chairman Gerhart of the operators' committee declined to give particulars of the settlement.

A Gift of $150,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Mrs. A. Anderson, wife of the portrait painter, Albert Anderson, has donated $150,000 for the erection of a [illegible] pavilion in memory of her late [illegible], mother, Mr. and Mrs. Milbank, deceased, upon the grounds of [illegible]

Official Figures from Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 1.—The plurality of Harrison over Cleveland in Ohio, as officially announced, is 1062. S. M. Taylor's plurality for secretary of state is 2028. The [illegible] Harrison 405,187, Cleveland, 404,[illegible] Weaver, 14,852.

Veritable Burglar Killed.

[illegible], Dec. 1.—"Stubby" Jones, [illegible] years old, was shot and instantly killed by A. N. Curtis, whose store he was trying to enter for the purpose of robbery. Curtis had been the victim of robbers and had slept in his store, hoping to catch the thief.

CHARLESTOWN PRISON

Not Such a Bad Place as Most People Suppose.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—At night, when all the convicts at the state prison are locked in their cells, the officers turn out to search for Bradley, who so suddenly disappeared from the ranks of prisoners on Thanksgiving day. Since Sunday this search has been carried on chiefly in the repair shop, beneath the floor of which Bradley may be in hiding. If he is in that place he is away from any ray of light and has no companions but rats.

On Sunday one of the physically small officers of the prison, carrying a flash lantern, crawled through a part of the space under the floor, but found no trace of the missing prisoner. Since then some of the boards composing the floor of the shop have been torn up, but all to no purpose. Warden Lovering feels satisfied that if Bradley has not already left the prison, his capture will be but a matter of time.

The disappearance of this man again brings into discussion, especially among officials at the state house, the question of the

Methods of the Management

of the prison, and it is suggested that the next legislature may be requested to devise some means of concentrating the responsibility for prison rules and methods. At the present time, with responsibility divided among the commissioners, the warden and the executive council, the prison seems to be little more than a house of detention, and the prisoners, for the most part, are far from standing in fear of the warden or his subordinate officers.

In case of punishment each prisoner knows that he can appeal to a ready, sympathetic and influential listener in the person of a prison commissioner or a policeman with a "pull" at the state house sufficient to overrule the power and judgment of the paid officials. In a word, the prisoners are altogether

Too Well Treated

because the theorists in prison affairs are quicker to win to their side public opinion and official support than the practical men who directly govern the prisoners.

Perhaps it is not a well-known fact that the cells of the convicts in this prison are not bare and dreary places; they are instead—or most of them are—well furnished with pictures and carpets, while cages of singing birds hang from the ceilings to give a touch of home-like comfort to the place and afford companionship to the imprisoned men. The wardrobe of each prisoner consists of two suits of clothes, one for work, the other to wear on Sundays and on the occasion of visits from friends outside, which are permitted once a month.

Caste is as distinct in prison as it is outside the walls, and the educated prisoners who were accustomed to decent society when free, seek the outcast members of that same society in the prison, and maintain hardly a bowing acquaintance with the rough garroters, bold burglars and low thieves with whom they are compelled to mingle. Taken all in all, the prison in Charlestown is not half so bad a place as people suppose.

JAY GOULD'S SICKNESS.

The Great Financier Not Making Much Progress Toward Recovery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The story reached Wall street yesterday that Jay Gould was dead. It was promptly denied, but it was admitted at his office that he was too sick to leave his house. Western Union, Manhattan, Union Pacific and the other "Gould stocks" were depressed. When asked about the condition of his father, Edwin Gould said: "Mr. Gould is confined to his bed, and has not improved as we expected him to."

"His departure for the south, then, will depend on the decision of his physician?"

"Yes. No definite arrangements for his trip have been made."

It was said in Wall street that Mr. Gould had a hemorrhage of the lungs. It had been announced that he was suffering from nothing more serious than a bilious attack.

Failed for Half a Million.

JOLIET, Ills., Dec. 1.—The Stone City bank, with a capital stock of $100,000, and controlled by Fish Bros., has suspended payments. The failure was precipitated by the confession of judgments aggregating $183,175 by the Joliet Enterprise Wire Mill company, also controlled by Fish Bros. It is estimated that the liabilities of the two concerns are $500,000.

A Desperado Meets Death.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 1.—Oliver Yantiss, a notorious desperado, was shot and fatally wounded by officers, twenty miles north of here. He was one of the three men who robbed the bank at Spearville, Kan., several weeks ago. There was evidence implicating him in the last Wharton train robbery.

Ostrander Gets Seven Years.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—James E. Ostrander, late treasurer of Ulster County Savings institution, was found guilty of perjury and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at Dannemora.

Not a Comet, After All.

KIEL, Dec. 1.—The European Union of Astronomers officially announces that the object supposed to be a comet, and observed by Mr. Freeman at Brighton, Eng., is probably a nebula.

An Appeal to Gladstone.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The leaders of the unemployed workingmen have requested Mr. Gladstone to receive a deputation. It is not known whether Mr. Gladstone will consent.

Charged with Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—John W. Tireshie was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of $831 from Henry W. Savage. Tireshie was an agent for Savage, and carried on a real estate office for him in Newton.

Cigar Makers for No-License.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—There is a movement on foot in the Cigar Makers' union of this city to vote no license. This is because many liquor dealers of Boston sell nonunion cigars.

I AM SELLING AND RECOMMEND

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS FLAVORING EXTRACTS

As the best in the world. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., in all sizes.

PHILIP STEVENS, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

48 & 50 Thames St., Newport.

HOTELS.

Hotel St. Stephen,

European Plan,

48 to 52 E. 11th St., betw'n Broadway and University Pl., NEW YORK.

Rooms $1 to $5 per day.

W. D. RYDER, Proprietor.

EVERETT HOUSE,

4th Ave. and 17th St., NEW YORK.

Centrally located. Overlooking Union Square. Table service a la Carte.

JOHN G. WEAVER, JR., & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT.

J. G. WEAVER, Proprietor. J. G. WEAVER, JR., Manager.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Bowery Street and Middleton Avenue Corner Lot, good frontage; desirable site for boarding house, store, etc. The only site on this street in market.

C. J. MOORE, Sole Agent, Fire Insurance, 28 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

FOR SALE.

On Broadway—Fine dwelling with over [illegible] square feet of land, for $9,000.

On Bay View avenue—Dwelling and 7,[illegible] square feet of land, for $7,00[illegible].

On East Bowery street—Dwelling with [illegible] square feet of land, at $5,000.

On Howard avenue—Very desirable house with all modern improvements, for $12,000.

Several other bargains

DeBLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE, 152 Bellevue Avenue.

JAMESTOWN REAL ESTATE.

Building lots for sale at the Dumplings [illegible] the village. Also farms and small property. Cottages for sale and to rent by the year or season.

C. T. KNOWLES, Agent, Bay View House, Jamestown, R. I.

For Sale, Cheap,

A tract of land of about 86 000 [illegible] on Thurston and Sedlow Aves.

will sell all in one piece or in lots to suit purchasers. Only a small payment required. [illegible] ance on mortgage. Apply to William Truman, 150 Broadway.

COAL AND WOOD.

300 Tons Franklin Coal of Lykens Valley, OF ALL SIZES.

Gardiner B. Reynolds & Co.

Anthracite Coal, Red and White Ash of the Best Quality

of all sizes and well screened, at the Lowest Market Prices

Also Oak, Maple and Pine Wood Kindling

W. J. SWINBURNE, 173 THAMES STREET. Telephone.

CAB SERVICE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish [illegible] and Carriages at prices in accordance with the times.

GEORGE A. FERGUSON, OFFICE AT TEW'S COURT. Telephone connection.

Fire Insurance.

In these days when the stability of [illegible] companies is to be tested to the utmost [illegible] many of the weaklings are pretty sure [illegible] of existence, it is well to patronize [illegible] strongest and the best. The following are worth considering:

The Insurance Company of North America as the oldest in the country [illegible] began business in the last century [illegible] assets according to the last official report $8,951,545.

The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford is known throughout the country. It has the largest capital and [illegible] any company in America and has [illegible] than $50,000,000 in losses. Total assets [illegible] 557,497.

The Hartford Insurance Company, the pioneer of the great insurance [illegible] surance city, and with one exception [illegible] the amount of its capital and surplus [illegible] already named. Total assets, $6,[illegible]

The Royal of England is [illegible] strongest companies in the world [illegible] in America amounting to $6,973,5[illegible]

In addition to these the following [illegible] all strictly first-class, are represented [illegible] agency. It will be seen that there [illegible] among them of the smaller and weaker [illegible] tions.

Pennsylvania.	$3,183[illegible]
Connecticut.	2,500[illegible]
Orient of Hartford.	1,975[illegible]
Norwich Union.	1,703[illegible]
Westchester.	1,610[illegible]
Merchants,	1,000[illegible]

L. D. Davis, Agent, 207 Thames

TO DEFEND THE AMERICA'S CUP.

As the Cunarder Aurania draws near with a challenge for the America's cup on board, it naturally causes yachtsmen to talk race, new boats, etc. The general impression seems to be now that Lord Dunraven's new boat will be something like 85 feet on the water line, or at any rate over 80 feet. Just what facts this is based on it is hard to say, but it seems to be due to the fact that Lord Dunraven withdrew all objections to the clause in the committee of five's letter which exempted all boats now built or under construction. People say that Lord Dunraven would not have been so willing to let this rather severe restriction pass by unnoticed, if he had not intended to challenge with an 85-footer or a boat somewhere near the size of Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's.

Even if there is a cup race next year, it is not certain that Mr. Carroll will race here, although it is extremely probable. While seven or eight prominent yachtsmen are mentioned as probable builders of cup defenders, it is not thought likely that over three, or at the most four new boats will be built, if there are that many.

Down in Boston a great many persons seem to think that General Paine, the chairman of the New York Yacht Club's special committee of five, and the owner or part owner of three cup defenders, is likely to try his hand again. This is extremely improbable unless he will build again, though he may change his mind. There are, however, two men in Boston who it is said will positively build if there is a race. They are Dr. John Bryant, the owner of the unbeaten Herreshoff sloop Shadow, and his brother, Henry Bryant, who owned and designed the schooner Alert, now on a cruise up the Mediterranean.

A well-known yachtsman who has just returned from Boston said that Henry Bryant said in his presence that if there was a race next year, he and his brother would be represented in the trial races, that their plans were all ready, and that all they were waiting for was the arrival and acceptance of the challenge.

The two Adams boys, the owners of the Harpoon, are also talking of building. So Boston will be well represented, even if General Paine does not build.

In New York any number of well-known yachtsmen's names are mentioned in connection with new boats. Among the more prominent are Vice Commodore E. D. Morgan, C. O. Iselin, the former owner of the Titania; Archibald Rogers, the owner of the Wasp; R. Suydam Palmer, the owner of schooner Marguerite; and last but not least, Commodore Gerry himself. Of these Vice Commodore Morgan and Mr. Iselin are the most likely to build.

RECIPROCITY AT NEWPORT.

Newport seems to have been rather ungenerous to her wealthy summer residents. Though the old town has for half a century practically lived upon them, their palatial and highly inflammable dwellings are at this late day from one to three miles removed from fire protection. This neglect bears hardly less severely on the fire insurance companies. No wonder that, after the burning of the great Vanderbilt villa, the citizens are fully aroused. Protection is everybody's right, and the question of fire insurance and its cost touches a multitude of humble pockets, as well as the wealthy ones. On general principles, too, it is well to be considerate to the goose that is laying the golden egg.—[Boston Globe.

THE SEWAGE OF PARIS.

The great French capital has two sources of water supply—potable water comes from springs in the neighborhood of Paris, and is supplied by private corporations at a cost twice as great to the consumer as the water supplied by the municipality from the river Seine, which is used for other than drinking and cooking purposes. In the old arrangement houses were not connected with the sewers, and house sewage went into a cess pool built in the yard of each house, a cesspool emptied about once a month. The sewage of the city is distributed on farms in the valley of the Seine below Paris. These furnish a large part of the vegetables used in the city, and no difficulty has been experienced in utilizing all the solids that remained on the land, but Paris has concluded that the yard cesspool is noxious and the municipal requirement now is that every house shall have for its closets direct connection with street sewers. Even such connections as have been made thus far have poured upon the lands below Paris such an amount of liquid and solids that the machinery on the farms is inadequate to transform into manure the additional quantity of refuse matter, and the Seine itself is polluted between Paris and Rouen to such an extent that sickness and discomfort is caused in the towns and hamlets on the river banks; such as a year ago was cause for grave complaint upon the part of those people who, living along the valleys of the Des Plaines and the Illinois rivers, were compelled to breathe an atmosphere and use, for some purposes at least, water polluted by a large part of the sewage of Chicago. Demand upon the spring water supply has been so great that persons unable to obtain it have been compelled to use Seine water. In some quarters this water has been insufficient for the flushing of closets and it was necessary to use the higher-priced spring water.

These conditions have resulted in widespread discussion as to the best means of improving conditions. The main point is that which suggests itself in Chicago, namely, that the obvious water supply—Lake Michigan in Chicago, the Seine in Paris—should not be at all polluted. The discussion is hastened in Paris because the injured cities in the valley of the Seine are importunate. There is one suggestion that the waters of the Lake of Geneva be turned into the Seine, whereby the normal temperature of that river would be reduced and the current doubled, so that the sewage would be carried off rapidly. There is pending before the deputies a bill for the construction of a canal sewer from Paris to the sea in order to carry away all the sewage of Paris into the ocean, upon the supposition that, reaching there, it will disappear immediately. The cost of this undertaking, while the figures are not given, is said to be very great. The distance being twice that of Chicago from Joliet, the cost is said to be more than $60,000,000, but Paris as a municipality feels itself unable to meet such an expense, and if the work is done at all it must be as a national undertaking.—[Chicago Times.

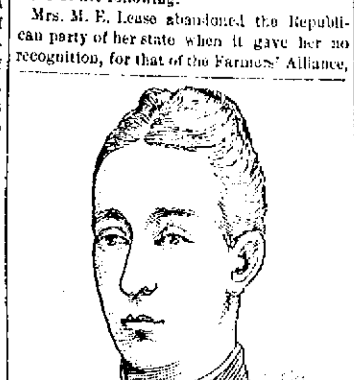
A NEW RASCALITY.

A well-dressed, pleasant-looking gentleman has been victimizing Chicagoians. He follows a teamster driving along the street with a load of coal. Of course he knows it is to be delivered somewhere in the city, but this meager information does not satisfy him. He wishes to know if said coal is paid for and where it is going. In order to obtain the desired information he mounts the wagon with the driver and opens the conversation in a general way. The driver concludes that he is all right, and by means of a few treats and kind words the stranger in a short time is in possession of all the facts that will be of service to him in working his "scheme." He then parts company with the congenial teamster, with many regrets that he cannot accompany him further on his way. He then proceeds directly to the house where the coal is to be left and states his case in this manner:—He tells them that they ordered coal, etc., the exact amount and price, inquires where they will have the same unloaded, saying that he is the collector and that the team will be there in a few minutes. He may perhaps go and arrange for the unloading of the coal. As the wagon comes along he states that he is in a hurry, as he must go and attend to another collection, and that the man will unload the coal all right without his being there. Being provided with a supply of blank receipts he writes a receipt in full for the money and deposits. The teamster comes with his C. O. D. bill, but is told that the bill has already been payed. Unless he has already emptied his load he is obliged to go back to the warehouse. In case he has unloaded he will leave the coal and perhaps the bill and go back to the office to investigate. In the first instance the customer will have to pay for the coal again in order to get it, and in the second the teamster will be held responsible.

A POSSIBLE WOMAN SENATOR.

The present campaign seems to have offered great opportunities to Western women. In every section where they have received the traditional inch some one woman has made a valiant effort towards gaining the ell, aided in most instances by the chivalrous sentiment of her following.

Mrs. M. E. Lease abandoned the Republican party of her state when it gave her no recognition, for that of the Farmers' Alliance,



MRS. M. E. LEASE.

and taking the stump in its interests proved herself a forcible if not eloquent speaker. In this way, being brought in touch with the political needs of the people, secure in the honesty of her intentions, she determined if possible to represent them in Congress, and is an avowed candidate for the United States Senatorship. In this step she is encouraged by the sympathy of the party which has benefited by her exertions, and her election is regarded as highly probable.

COMMENDING SALVATIONISTS.

The Salvation Army, pursuing extraordinary methods, has called down upon its head no little ridicule from the thoughtless, and yet it has worked considerable good. It is an active agency in various of the great cities of the United States, and has within its indoor congregations a larger number of people than attend upon the regular evangelical church. It claims a large number of converts to Christianity and it certainly has done a useful work in carrying a ray of hope into sections of communities where the regular religious establishments of evangelism never penetrate. The commander of the Salvation Army has received from the President of the United States a communication, in which he says with much force and truth:—"I am very liberal in my judgment of methods, and think it well that not all those who are endeavoring to subdue the fortress of vice approach upon the same lines. To all whose sincerity and usefulness are proved by devotion and results I can give my hearty good wishes, and cheerfully extend them to you and your associates."

This is the utterance of a strong evangelical Christian, a man who aside from being the chief magistrate of the United States is also an officer of a Presbyterian congregation. His words are wise. Any agency that makes for good, that counteracts evil, that brings into the home of desolation some degree of consolation, is not an agency to be despised.

* * * * * * * *

Even so apparently bizarre an organization as the Salvation Army is capable of the compassing of really useful work in the direction of good morals, good government, and the inculcation of self-respect among a people wholly neglected by the ordinary religious organizations.

All good men may heartily join with Mr. Harrison in giving hearty wishes to all those whose sincerity and usefulness are proved by devotion and results. There has been devotion. Results do attend the operations of the Salvation army. The time has gone by when thoughtful men will care to criticise them. Their performances are unusual, but so have been the fervent agitations of the monk, who preaches a crusade; of the friar, who has gone forth aside from the regular establishments to plead on the hillside or pray in the gutter; of Wesley, who labored to leaven the dead lump of a state established religion. That agency which operates to awaken men from self-abasement and to lift them into self-respect is so useful an agency, no matter how extraordinary or sensational its methods, that no seen a agency of government will withhold from it proper commendation.—[Chicago Times.

DIALECT IN LITERATURE.

So we find dialect, as a branch of literature, worthy of the high attention and employment of the greatest master in letters—not the merest mountebank. Let no impious faddist, then, assume its just interpretation. He may know everything else in the world, but not dialect, or dialectic people, for both of which he has supreme contempt, which same, be sure, is heartily returned. Such a "superior" personage may even go among these simple country people and abide indefinitely in the midst of them, yet their more righteous contempt never for one instant permits them to be their real selves in his presence. In consequence, his most conscientious report of them, their ways, lives, and interests, is absolutely of no importance or value in the world. He never knew them, nor will he ever know them. They are not his kind of people, any more than he is their kind of man; and their disappointment grieves us more than his.

Many of the truly heroic ancestry of "our best people" grew unquestionably dialect of cast—not alone in speech, but in every mental trait and personal address. It is a grievous fact for us to confront, but many of them wore apparel of the commonest, talked loudly, and doubtless said "thisaway" and "thataway," and "Watchy' doin' of ?" and "Whur y' goin' at ?"—using dialect even in their prayers to Him who, in His gentle mercy, listened and was pleased; and who listens verily unto this hour to all like prayers, yet pleased; yea, haply listens even to the refined rhetorical petitions of those who are not pleased.—[James Whitcomb Riley, in the December Forum.

Bric a-Brac.

THE KING'S ROSES.

In the palace garden the roses blow
Like flames of fire and drifts of snow,
And the path is walled with their brilliant bloom,
And the air is freighted with rich perfume.
And the brow of the king from its careworn frown
Is cleared as he walks the rose path down.
And he smiles a moment, well pleased to know
That his daughter loves the roses so.
For the rose was brought from a distant clime,
And tenderly nursed through the winter-time,
And jealously guarded from vulgar eye
By the garden wall that is broad and high.
And none but the king, in all the land,
Should have such roses, the gardener planned,
And so
In the palace garden the roses blow.

But under the wall while the watchers slept
The roots of the king's own rose-tree crept.
And year by year these grow more tall,
By the tiny cottage without the wall.
The rose of fire and rose of snow,
(And the peasant's daughter loves them so!)
And many an hour of toil and care
Is lightened by sight of the roses there.
For lo!
In the peasant's garden the roses blow.

What are walls to roses?—but love is sweet.
In frieze or velvet is homage meet.
Flower of fire and flower of snow,
They know their lovers, or high or low.
And so
In both the gardens the roses blow.
—[M. Helen Fraser Lovett, in Harper's Bazar.

FANCIES.

She—"I saw somebody this morning for whom you have great admiration."

He—"Ah! you were at the mirror."—[Texas Siftings.

Teacher—"Johnny Jicks, did you throw that spitball?"

Johnny—"No, ma'am. I ain't got mine chewed yet."—[Good News.

Wife—"Why do you buy such a lot of stamps at once?"

Husband—"So there'll be a few that won't get stuck together."—[New York Weekly.

"It must be dreadful when a professional singer knows that she has lost her voice."

"But it is still more dreadful when she is not aware of the fact."—[Humoristiche Blatter.

Gent—"I must say, madam, that you carry age remarkably well; you look almost as young as your daughter."

Lady—"Why, I am the daughter!"—[Fliegende Blatter.

Sweltering passenger (on railroad train)—"This window sticks so I can't get it up."

Conductor—"Yes. Wood is swollen a little by rain. It'll be all right in a few days."—[New York Weekly.

Mother—"So you wish my daughter for your wife?"

He (gallantly)—"Partly that, madam, and partly that you may be my mother-in-law."—[Detroit Free Press.

He—"Who is that bored-looking damsel over there alone?"

She—"Oh, Mr. Blex, you ought not to be so cruel. Miss Prymme is a little thin, but you ought not to be so rude as to compare her to a board."—[Indianapolis Journal.

Doctor—"Troubled with sleeplessness, eh? Eat something before going to bed."

Patient—"Why, doctor, you once told me never to eat anything before going to bed."

Doctor (with dignity)—"That, madam, was in 1889. Science has made great strides since then."—[Tid Bits.

Friend—"Given up housekeeping and gone to a hotel, eh? How do you like hotel life?"

"McTiff—"First rate. Never was so happy in my life."

"Indeed! And how does your wife like it?"

"First class."

"Where are you staying?"

"I'm at the St. Charles, and she's at the St. James."—[New York Weekly.

PERSONALS.

....Mr. Francis Parkman, the historian, is critically ill at his home in Jamaica Plain.

....The New York Herald says that Charles S. Fairchild will accept the Treasury portfolio, which is understood to have been tendered to him by Mr. Cleveland within a day or two after the election.

....Rev. Henry E. Cobb, for four and a half years pastor of the North Reformed Church, West Troy, N. Y., has accepted the call to the pastorate of the recently organized West End Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church of New York.

....United States Senator Gibson of New Orleans is dangerously ill with heart disease at the Park Hotel in Hot Springs, Ark. His physicians are very reticent concerning his condition. The Senator is 70 odd years of age and his friends fear he will not survive many days.

....Mr. Maitland Kersey, the New York agent for the White Star Line and the representative in this country of Lord Dunraven, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on steamer Teutonic. Mr. Kersey says that his business on the other side does not concern the America's cup race.

....Mr. Phineas Blunt of San Francisco, a sprightly gentleman of 83, applied at the marriage license office in San Francisco on Tuesday for a license to marry Susan S. Adams of of Malden, Mass., who, he said, was to meet him in San Francisco. He had not met his fiance for twenty-eight years.

....Mr. Marvion A. Walker, a resident of San Francisco, and Mr. Edward A. Walker of Boston are brothers. They met in Chicago a few days ago, for the first time in thirty-two years. When last they saw each other before that day, they were living with their parents in New Bedford, Mass. Now they are both middle-aged men, enjoying the benefits of healthy business enterprises.

ARE WOMEN INCAPABLE OF POLITICAL WORK?

It is not a little remarkable that nearly every country that admits the right of a woman to succeed to the crown has had female sovereigns in the highest rank as patriotic statesmen and skilful administrators. The names of Isabella of Castile and Maria Theresa will rise at once to every lip; and it is even more notable that in India, where the general position of women is so degraded, many native states have been governed by able and devoted female sovereigns. But the most valuable historical evidence of the capacity of women for political affairs is to be found in the names of the English queens. Mary, the wife of William III., is hardly to be counted, for though in name a queen regnant, her political influence was hardly more than that of a queen consort. But if we take the other four queens regnant, three of them, Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria, occupy the highest position on the roll-call of sovereigns who have been successful in building up the strength and glory of England, developing her power and resources at home and abroad in frugal domestic administration, and in subordinating private desires and inclinations to political duties. The high percentage of first classes and the small percentage of failures among women who have reigned appear to indicate in a pretty decisive manner that women have at any rate no natural incapacity to grasp the import of political affairs.—[Mrs. Fawcett, in the December Forum.

Guardian's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estate in Rhode Island of **Thomas J. Quinn** a minor, of the city of Albany, in the State of New York, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

JOHN QUINN, Guardian.

Newport, R. I., October 25th., 1892.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, &c.

Opera House.
Thursday, December 1.

J. C. STEWART'S

Two Johns

The Funniest Comedy Ever Written!

Everything New from First to Finish.

A Company of Sterling Merit and the Famous, Fat and Funny

TWO JOHNS.

Prices 35c., 50c. and 75c. Seats on sale Nov. 30.

Opera House.
Friday, December 2d.

The Reed and Collier Co.

In the Funniest of all Farcical Entertainments,

HOSS and HOSS.

20—ARTISTS—20

Under the management of W. G. Smyth.

A Few of the Features—A bevy of pretty girls; the kangaroo dance; the famous jury; new original songs; Collier's own parodies; guess a number; a dollar forty; three unique dancers; the German band; the BOWERY BALL. Special Scenery. Hear the Latest Songs!

And Willie Collier's Imitation of LOTTIE COLLINS'S Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay Dance.

Prices—35c., 50c. and 75c. Seats on sale Dec. 1.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

PIANOS.

We are showing the most elegant line of pianos ever offered in Newport in plain and fancy wood cases from STEINWAY, WEBER, GABLER, HENNING, HURDMAN and WESER BROS, which we will sell for cash or on very easy instalments at prices which DEFY COMPETITION where TONE, ACTION, FINISH and DURABILITY to stand the trying changes of Newport climate are considered.

Stools and Covers in great variety.
Piano Tuning by J. H. Barney.

It will be to your advantage to call and see us.

J. H. Barney, Jr., & CO.,

301 1-2 Thames Street, Upstairs.

A Proposition!

Just to make business, I will offer an upright piano worth new last November $250 for $185 for cash only. It costs nothing to see it.

I will guarantee to show you a line of the prettiest piano scarfs ever seen in the city.

JOHN ROGERS,

210 Thames Street.

PIANOS AND PIANOS.

As my pianos have come in from the summer rentals, and I have more than I can easily accommodate, I shall be glad to sell some of them low for cash or for a reasonable sum on easy instalments. None of them are over three years old and some have only been used one season.

Also second hand square pianos for sale cheap.
JOHN VARS,
Frasch's Buildin 172 Thames Street.

Thanksgiving, 1892

You will find a full assortment of plain and

Fancy Cakes, Mince Pies,

Ice Cream and Ices, for which please leave your orders as early as possible, to insure prompt delivery.

Our 10c. MIXED CANDY and our 25c. CHOCOLATES cannot be beat.

Respectfully,
CHAS. F. FRASCH,
170 Thames Street.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A "CORKER."

THAT

$6 CORK-SOLE BALMORAL

—AT—

Seabury's,

214 Thames Street.

A BARGAIN!

Gents' Genuine Cork Sole Balmoral or Congress, $2.50 and $3.00.

Just the thing to keep your feet warm and dry.

Boys and Misses' School Shoes, solid as a rock, only $1.25.

The PILOT SHOE STORE

211 THAMES STREET,

Daily News Building.

Waukenhose



The New Stocking.
Outwears the old shape.
Doesn't deform the foot.
Saves discomfort.
Saves darning.

Waukenhose Co., Boston, Mass.

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MRS. J. P. CURLEY,
TEACHER of FRENCH and PIANO,
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PRIVATE TUTOR,

School Street, Call from 1 to 3 P. M.
Also Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

Mrs. T. W. Freeborne,
Teacher of Organ and Piano.
83 Broadway, upper bell, from 6 to 8 P. M.

MISS BERTHA STANHOPE
Soprano Soloist,
Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
22 DAY VIEW AVENUE.

Miss Sayer's School,

For children under ten years of age, Whitfield court. Tuition, $50 a year. For circular address Miss M. A. Sayer, Malbone road.

Music Lessons.

Do you intend to take piano or organ lessons this fall and winter? If so, don't fail to go to

EDWARD Y. MASON,

Organist of Channing Memorial Church.
Residence, 248 Broadway.
Will also serve as accompanist for musicales or pianist for dancing parties.

P. J. MERGES

(Formerly teacher at the summer sessions of the Virginia Normal Music School), Teacher of Piano, Organ, Voice Culture and Singing. Training of young teachers a specialty.
Studio at Brayton House. (Annex).
44 PELHAM STREET.

F. ADOLPH FREDERICKS
Organist St. Mary's,
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Piano, Organ, Guitar and Singing

Competent assistants. Teaching of young beginners a specialty. Correct instruction to amateurs in the art of teaching. Music furnished for receptions, Germans, hotel hops and children's dancing parties. Accompanist for concerts musicales and society entertainments.

T. J. Lyon,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND BOTTLER OF

CHRISTIAN FEIGENSPAN'S
NEWARK

Export AND Lager Beer.

Also India Pale Ale, choice stock and bottling Ales and Porter, Brown Stout and Canada Malt Ales.

T. J. Lyon 3 & 5 Bull's Wharf, Newport R. I

Christmas is coming, and nothing is better for a gift than a good book like "Glimpses of the World." Nothing approaching it in novelty, beauty and merit has ever been published, and the press and the public are alike loud in its praise. The countless thousands who have traveled, and those who have not but desire to see and know something of other countries besides our own, ALL WANT IT. Ordinary books are read and laid aside, but this will be referred to daily, and therefore become a constant reminder of the giver. Call and examine.

A. C. BANNING, Agent,
60 Broadway, left-hand bell.

EMBLEMATIC SOCIETY ADDRESS CARDS.

Many New and Beautiful Designs.

These cards are used not only for ADDRESS CARDS but also for BUSINESS CARDS, TICKETS, etc., and the use of them has become general and popular.

The list has nearly two hundred illustrations comprising designs for fifty different organizations.

DRY GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Large assortment of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs for the holiday trade.

Also a great variety of fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents

C. M. DOCKRAY,
No. 204 Thames Street.

Down Quilts,
Down Pillows,
Figured Silks; Plain Silks.

New Ideas in Embroidery Goods.

WM. B. SHERMAN, JR.,
CORNER THAMES AND MARY STREETS.

Ladies' Fur Capes
—AND—
Cashmere Waists
—AT—
JAMES H. HAMMETT'S,
166 Thames Street.

J. E. JONES & CO.,
20 to 26 Arcade,
PROVIDENCE.

Children's Outside Garments!

SPECIAL BARGAINS AT

$3.50

for all sizes. Also a full assortment of better grades.

H. W. LADD CO.,
313—217 Westminster St,
PROVIDENCE.

Holiday Openings!

Opening of new Christmas Wares, fancy boxes, pocketbooks, cardcases and bric-a-brac, together with a beautiful show of recent importations in Christmas vases. (First Floor.)

Opening of Christmas Silver. A magnificent display of selected Novelties in sterling and fine plate, conspicuous for beauty and richness. (First Floor.)

Opening of Seal Gloves. Beautiful goods, best quality, all sizes, lowest prices. (First Floor.)

Opening of Christmas Aprons. Just received a large stock in immense variety of the prettiest productions, from 25c. to $2 and up. (Second Floor.)

Advance showing of Christmas Art Goods. A most attractive selection of new ideas in our beautiful Art Department. (Second Floor.)

H. W. LADD CO.

Notice to Travelers.

I am prepared to issue policies of insurance in one of the oldest and largest companies in America, on wearing apparel and other personal property

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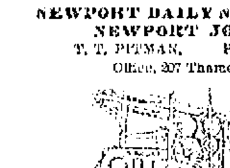
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L. D. DAVIS, Agent.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR

Office, 207 Thames Street.



The first edition of the Daily News is printed in season for the early afternoon train and is for sale at the counter and on the streets.

The second edition contains the latest telegraphic and local news, and is delivered by office carriers upon streets within the limits of Bellow avenue on the north, Channing avenue on the east and Narragansett avenue on the south at $6 a year or 50 cents a month. This edition is also on sale at the railroad stations and steamboat landings.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance.

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Ordinary Advertisements, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the **daily and weekly** papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading the daily and weekly also. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

The second edition of the News is on sale by the following newsdealers, and others:—

Chas. H. Kenney, 72 Spruce street.
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Michael Leary, 163 Broadway.
Theodor Bieniks, Broadway and 136 Bellevue avenue.
C. T. Sterne, Washington square.
E. W. Pearce, Thames street.
W. P. Clarke, 261 Thames street.
O. C. McDonald, 6 Franklin street.
Michael Harrington, 437 Thames street.
Ernest Ottilige, 23 Bath road.
Mrs. Kelley, 474 Thames street.
Mrs. Carter, 265 Thames street.
Mrs. M. E. Cremen, 485 Thames street.
Tefft Bros., Jamestown.
C. F. Frasch, Jamestown.
Edward Cox, Fort Adams.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1892.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office,	6417-2
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms,	6417-3

CIRCULATION OF THE NEWS.

Average Edition per day for week Ending Nov. 29, 1891, **2928**

Average Edition per day for week Ending Nov. 26, 1892, **3216**

WHISKEY AND SUGAR.

It is given out in some quarters that leading Democrats are contemplating an increase in the tax on whiskey in order to be able to meet the enormous expenses which have been saddled on the incoming administration. It is evident that an increase of taxation must be made in some direction and this is a case where every dollar paid will go direct to the treasury. The cost of collecting the additional tax will be very slight, as the machinery is already in operation and the various officials at their posts. An increase of fifty cents on a gallon will bring in about $45,000,000. But the whiskey trust will fight hard and long against the project, and as it represents $100,000,000 capital and has $45,000,000 annually at stake the struggle will be desperate.

Another proposition is to impose a small tax on sugar, which will also inure almost wholly to the benefit of the general government. But against this rises up another great combination, the sugar trust, also controlling $100,000,000 capital and with much at stake. As the law stands the grade of sugar which the refiners purchase comes in free, but when the sales are made to the people the trust corporations are "protected" from outside competition so that the few sugar firms combined have everything, so far as prices go, their own way. They very naturally do not look with favor on being compelled to pay a tax on the raw material.

It remains to be seen how strong these two trusts may be when they combine as they will do in this case. The members have both paid liberally, by way of election expenses, for favors received and at present enjoyed and can afford to spend millions now in influencing legislation. But the situation is desperate on the part of the government and additional revenue must be secured. Somebody must pay the taxes to meet the vast appropriations required for pensions, improvements begun on rivers and harbors and the immense bounties, paid chiefly to the sugar farmers in Louisiana. The Democrats have won a great victory and therein lie problems of great difficulty, which though not of their own making they are called upon to solve.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY.

It is a great compliment to ex-Secretary Whitney that the whole country turns to him as the proper person for the leading position in the next Cabinet, and there is no doubt that he is equally the choice of Mr. Cleveland. It is a case where the office seeks the man and that, too, right worthily. But it is not at all certain that Mr. Whitney will accept the position. Though having taken an active part in the campaign and contributed largely to its success, he has done so without a desire for personal emolument or such ... the favor of the administration to confer. When pressed by his ... the position he urges the need of ... after the labors of the campaign, and the ... of private business, which is very ... to discharge the duties properly, he says, ... so important a position as that of secretary of state, one ought to devote all his time and attention to it. That, under the present condition of his affairs, he could not do. This would seem to settle the question so far as Mr. Whitney is concerned. But notwithstanding this fact, great pressure is being and will be brought to bear upon him by the party leaders from every section of the country to accept, and if he does so it will be in the nature of a personal sacrifice rather than as a reward for services rendered. It is certainly pleasant to find such men as he in politics, men who engage in the work for what they believe to be the interest of the country rather than for selfish or mere partisan purposes.

HAILE AND RUSSELL.

The talk of contesting Governor Russell's re-election is just so much breath wasted, but even then the loss is not very great. So far as heard from nobody charges fraud or illegality as having to do with the result. The law may be to blame, as is charged, but that does not vitiate an election held in accordance with its provisions.

But it is well to keep in mind that not a particle of evidence has been presented which goes to show that the "Haile and Hamlin" theory is correct. Enough has been made known, however, to show that the story as published was very far from the truth. Some of the papers had it that as many as 20,000 votes were thrown out because both Haile and Hamlin were attempted to be voted for. The number soon got down to 10,000 and at present on Republican representations alone the total is estimated at less than 3,000. We say, estimated, because not a single vote has been officially examined since the wardens' count, and so no new information has come to the knowledge of the public. That some votes intended for Mr. Haile were thrown out as defective is admitted; and so were some intended for Mr. Russell. Which suffered most from the incapacity of his friends and followers is not yet determined. But however that may be the validity of the election is in no wise involved. The Boston Advertiser admits that it is quite possible with all that is now claimed by the friends of Haile that his opponent may have been successful even were all the Haile-Hamlin ballots thrown as the voters intended them to be.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

Both President Harrison in his message to Congress and Secretary Foster in his annual report will, it is said in Washington, recommend the establishment of a national quarantine. The difficulties experienced in enforcing uniform regulations at all ports during the cholera epidemic of the latter part of last summer have led to a conviction that the protection of the public health from contagious diseases from without ought to be under the care of the federal authorities. Congress has the power under the constitution to establish a national law, which would supersede all state laws so far as they might throw down the barriers which the national law sought to set up, but any additional regulations which a state saw fit to impose for the security of its own citizens would be recognized as in full force. One of the advantages of a national quarantine would be the power which it would place in the hands of the federal government to act at once at every seaport and at every point of the frontier to ward off contagion. It is very essential that some general law be passed, as a variety of state laws cannot accomplish the end sought, and every person is interested in the protection of the country from infection.

Plans for the new St. Luke's Hospital, which is to be erected in New York city, have been completed and work will be commenced at once. The hospital will be built in the pavilion system, with an administration building occupying the centre of the square and four pavilions, separate buildings, grouped about it and connected with each other only by narrow corridors. These five buildings, each five stories high, will accommodate three hundred and fifty patients and each will be provided with reception rooms, a dining room, nurses' room, and a kitchen. Eventually there will be erected four additional pavilions, which will increase the capacity of the hospital to six hundred patients. The buildings which are to be erected immediately will cost about $1,000,000, and the entire hospital when the additional pavilions are built will, with the land, represent an investment of not far from $3,000,000. The site of the new hospital is the square between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, Morningside Park and Amsterdam avenue.

Austin Corbin is at the head of a project to build a tunnel to run between the Battery, New York, and Brooklyn, under the East river, connecting the elevated railroad system in New York with the Long Island road. The proposed tunnel is to be twenty-six feet in diameter, over eighteen thousand feet in length, and will cost, with approaches, and equipped and lighted by electricity, $2,500,000.

If Grover Cleveland has been violating the game laws of any state he should be treated just like any other independent, self-respecting citizen. But no one will believe that he knowingly indulged in unlawful sports. With Rev. Mr. Dixon and the President-elect held at bay the birds may have a chance. Long life to them.

Some of the political organs which have not seen a word of the coming message of President Harrison coolly proceed to say in big type that it is a masterly production. There is nothing like having the confidence of the President so far as to be able to peruse and pass upon state papers in advance of their publication.

The charges made in connection with the breaking into Mr. Vanderbilt's wine cellar are of a character to court investigation. The firemen should demand it, and the higher authorities should take prompt action. Nothing can be gained that will be to the honor of the city by keeping silence.

The latest reports indicate that the Republicans will have control of the Wyoming legislature and that, therefore, the Democratic hope of a Senator from that state is not likely to materialize.

The storm was severe all along the coast, as well as farther inland. While the gale swept over Newport and made itself felt very little damage was done. Other places were not all so fortunate.

Mr. W. B. Clarke has been elected president of the Ætna Insurance Company as successor to Jotham Goodnow, deceased. Mr. Clarke has been connected with the company for many years.

Nobody except Senator Hoar appears to be scared at the moderate proposals of the incoming administration to revise the tariff in the direction of cheaper raw materials for the use of manufacturers. And his fright is probably recollections from an attack of nightmare.

If it be true that ex-Secretary Fairchild will be Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland the country will be well pleased. Few men would be more satisfactory.

ELECTRIC RAILROAD TRAVELING.

"Electric railroads will safely convey passengers at the rate of 150 miles an hour at an early day," said Professor William D. Marks, superintendent of the Edison Electric Light Company, about a year ago; and it now seems that his prediction is about to materialize both in this country and abroad. Philadelphia capitalists have been invited to subscribe for stock of the Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railroad Company, which corporation proposes to build a road capable of carrying passengers at a much faster rate than one hundred miles an hour, and another road similar in design is to be built along the banks of the Danube from Vienna to Buda-Pesth. Each carriage will be provided with a motor, and will afford accommodations for forty persons. Herr Kastetter, a member of the Vienna Society of Engineers, is the inventor of the system to be operated on the foreign road, and Dr. Horace Adams perfected the plans for the Chicago line.

Speaking of these enterprises yesterday, Professor Marks said:—"That a speed of 150 miles per hour may be attained is a certainty. That it can be done with safety is entirely a matter of construction. Cars properly designed, motors of a proper description and capacity, and above all a good roadbed are essential to the success of the enterprise. To secure these, the services of the world's best electricians, engineers, and mechanics would be needed, and it costs much to secure the services of such.

"One thing has been proved which increases the chances of the proposed roads being successfully operated—that the resistance of the air is much less than scientists have heretofore supposed.

"As to the danger of such a road, I take it that it would be no greater than on existing roads, upon many of which trains travel faster than 60 miles an hour in some places; and to the man who is smashed in a railway accident it is a matter of little moment whether he was crushed in a train going 60 miles an hour or in another travelling 150 miles in the same time.

"The scheme is entirely practical, and it is but a matter of time until some one will carry it out at a big profit. I have been so busily engaged that I could not perfect the motor and car I had in mind for such a road, but I learned enough to convince me that it can be done."—[Philadelphia Record.

SOLD BONDS IN NEW BEDFORD.

Edward H. Horner, a Broadway banker, was arrested in New York Tuesday. He was out on bail on a charge of larceny, as alleged, of $2,000 from the New York & Long Island Homestead Investment Company. His bondsmen surrendered him. He was taken to court and committed. Within a year Mr. Horner has visited New Bedford, where he has disposed of several foreign bonds. Among those who bought these bonds were Charles W. Ripley and George F. Gifford. Mr. Ripley has paid $500 for his bond and has Horner's receipt. Mr. Gifford has paid between $200 and $300 on his. Mr. Ripley desires to communicate with others who bought bonds of Horner.—[New Bedford Mercury.

If black and white Methodists are both allowed in the Epworth League hotel which is to be built at the World's Fair the white southern Methodists are going to vigorously protest. Even in his religion the white southerner cannot forget the color line. It rises to interfere with his enjoyments at any and all times and places. The southerner thinks he would be happy if all the blacks were dead; but he wouldn't be, for then it would be necessary for him to work.—[Brockton Enterprise.

Canada renews flirtation with the United States. This is all very well. It is quite harmless. But is it not time, if there are serious intentions, that the day should be fixed and the nuptials take place? It is nature's design that there should be but one nation on this northern continent. Everything points to union. All the arguments of position, of community of interests, of race and of social customs bear in this direction. Annexation must come some day.—[Boston Post.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, D. RUSSELL BROWN, GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of Chapters 1125 and 1126 of the Public Laws, passed June 21 1892, and June 23, 1892, respectively, certain propositions of amendment to the Constitution of the State, in the words following, to wit:

ARTICLE IX.

"Section 1. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, General Treasurer, Senators and Representatives shall be elected biennially at the town, ward, or district meetings to be held on the first Wednesday of April in each alternate year, and shall severally hold their offices for two years from the last Tuesday of May next succeeding said first Wednesday of April, and until others are legally chosen and duly qualified to fill their places. If elected or qualified after the said last Tuesday of May, they shall hold their offices for the remainder of the two years ensuing said last Tuesday of May, and until their successors are qualified to act.

"Sec. 2. The first election under this article shall be held on the first Wednesday of April next following the adoption thereof as provided by Article XIII. of the Constitution of the State.

"Sec. 3. In case election of the Secretary of State, Attorney General, or General Treasurer should fail to be made by the electors at the biennial election, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the General Assembly in grand committee, from the two candidates for such office having the greatest number of the votes of the electors. Or in case of a vacancy in either of said offices from other causes between the sessions of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint some person to fill the same until a successor, elected by the General Assembly, is qualified to act; and in such case, and also in all cases of vacancies not otherwise provided for, the General Assembly may fill the same in any manner they may deem proper.

"Sec. 4. In case of vacancy in the office of Governor, or of his inability to serve, impeachment, or absence from the State, the Lieutenant-Governor shall fill the office of Governor, and exercise the powers and authority appertaining thereto, until a Governor is qualified to act, or until the office is filled at the next biennial election.

"Sec. 5. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the two houses in grand committee. Each judge shall hold his office until his place be declared vacant by a resolution of the General Assembly to that effect; which resolution shall be voted for by a majority of all the members elected to the house in which it may originate, and be concurred in by the same majority of the other house. Such resolution shall not be entertained at any other than the annual session for the election of public officers; and in default of the passage thereof at said session, the judge shall hold his place as is herein provided. But a judge of any court shall be removed from office, if, upon impeachment, he shall be found guilty of any official misdemeanor.

"Sec. 6. In case of vacancy by death, resignation, removal from the State or from office, refusal or inability to serve, of any judge of the Supreme Court, the office may be filled by the grand committee until the next biennial election of public officers, and the judge then elected shall hold his office as before provided. In case of impeachment, or temporary absence or inability, the Governor may appoint a person to discharge the duties of the office during the vacancy caused thereby.

"Sec. 7. The General Assembly may propose amendments to this Constitution by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each house. Such propositions for amendment shall be published in the newspapers, and printed copies of them shall be sent by the Secretary of State, with the names of all the members who shall have voted thereon, with the yeas and nays, to all the town and city clerks in the State. The said propositions shall be, by said clerks, inserted in the warrants or notices by them issued for warning the next biennial town, ward, and district meetings in April; and the clerks shall read said propositions to the electors when thus assembled, with the names of all the Representatives and Senators who shall have voted thereon, with the yeas and nays, before the election of Senators and Representatives shall be had. If a majority of all the members elected to each house, at said biennial meeting, shall approve any proposition thus made, the same shall be published and submitted to the electors in the mode provided in the act of approval; and if then approved by three-fifths of the electors of the State present and voting thereon in town, ward, and district meetings, it shall become a part of the Constitution of the State.

"Sec. 8. The General Assembly may provide by law for the continuance in office of any officers of election or appointment, until other persons are qualified to take their places.

"Sec. 9. This amendment shall take in the Constitution of the State the place of Sections 1 and 3 of Article VIII, 'Of Elections,' section 9 of Article VII, 'Of the Executive Power,' Sections 4 and 5 of Article X, 'Of the Judicial Power,' Article XIII, 'Of Amendments,' and Section 16 of Article IV, 'Of the Legislative Power;' and shall be deemed to be in amendment of said several sections and articles: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect the tenure of office of any officer now holding an office by virtue of Sections 4 and 5 of Article X of the Constitution of the State."

ARTICLE X.

"Section 1. Hereafter the General Assembly may provide by general law for the creation and control of corporations: Provided, however, that no corporation shall be created with the power to exercise the right of eminent domain, or to acquire franchises in the streets and highways of towns and cities, except by special act of the General Assembly upon a petition for the same, the pendency whereof shall be notified as may be required by law.

"Sec. 2. This amendment shall take in the Constitution of the State the place of Section 17 of Article IV, 'Of the Legislative Power,' and shall be deemed to be in amendment of said section and article."

Were respectively submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at meetings of the electors, held on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1892, and the ballots cast therefor having been counted as provided by law;

I, D. Russell Brown, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, hereby issue my proclamation, announcing the result thereof to be as follows:

FOR SAID ARTICLE IX.

Approved	18,719
Reject	13,907

FOR SAID ARTICLE X.

Approved	17,059
Reject	10,632

And said Article IX of propositions of amendment not having been approved by three-fifths of the electors of the State, present and voting thereon in said meetings, was rejected, and said Article X of propositions of amendment having been approved by three-fifths of the electors of the State present and voting thereon in said meetings held as aforesaid, I hereby declare the same to be a part of the Constitution of the State, and to be numbered as Article IX in amendment thereto.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed at Providence, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of Independence the one hundred and seventeenth.

[L. S.]

D. RUSSELL BROWN.

By the Governor:

GEO. H. UTTER, Secretary of State.

Newspapers publishing the Public Laws, please copy.]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, D. RUSSELL BROWN, GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, by the provisions of Chapter 1093 of the Public Laws, passed May 19, 1892, a proposition to issue a State loan, in the words following, to wit:

STATE LOAN.

"Shall the General Assembly be authorized and directed to provide for the issue of state bonds in an amount not to exceed the sum of $1,000,000, or so much of said sum as may be necessary, to be applied to the purchase of a site for, and the erection and completion of, a new State House."

Was submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at meetings of the electors held on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1892, and the ballots cast therefor having been counted as provided by law,

I, D. Russell Brown, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, hereby issue my proclamation, announcing the result thereof to be as follows:

FOR SAID STATE LOAN:

Approved	[illegible]
Reject	[illegible]

And said proposition having been approved by a majority of the electors present and voting thereon in said meetings, I hereby declare the same to have been approved.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed at Providence, this 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of Independence the one hundred and seventeenth.

[L. S.]

D. RUSSELL BROWN.

By the Governor:

GEO. H. UTTER, Secretary of State.

[Newspapers publishing the Public Laws, please copy.]

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 8 A. M.—For New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:—Fair; strong northwesterly winds, diminishing in force, somewhat colder Friday morning.

NEW ENGLAND WEATHER.

BOSTON, Dec 1, 8 A. M.—Local forecast for New England until Saturday:—Generally fair, preceded today by snow flurries along the Maine coast; no decided changes in temperature; westerly winds.

LOCAL CONDITIONS

Dec. 1.	8 A. M.	12 M.	2 P. M.
Temperature,	36	38	40
Barometer,	29.08	29.03	29.05
Wind,	NW	NW	NW
Weather,	Cloudy	Lt. Snow	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Sun rises	6 h. 55 m.
Sun sets	4 h. 13 m.
Moon sets A. M.	3 h. 41 m.
Length of day	9 h. 18 m.
Day's decrease	5 h. 50 m.
High water,	4 h. 31 m. A. M.; 5 h. 04 m. P. M.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Sun rises	6 h. 56 m.
Sun sets	4 h. 12 m.
Moon sets A. M.	5 h. 02 m.
Length of day	9 h. 16 m.
Day's decrease	6 h. 01 m.
High water,	5 h. 33 m. A. M.; 6 h. 02 m. P. M.

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, Dec. 3, 9 h. 17 m., P. M., E.
Last Quarter, Dec. 10, 9 h. 30 m., P. M., E.
New Moon, Dec. 19, 3 h. 14 m., P. M., E.
First Quarter, Dec. 26, 4 h. 22 m., P. M., E.

TODAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cottolene; 7th page.
Waukenphast; 3d page.
Lost—Glove; 4th page.
Found—Skiff; 4th page.
Wanted—Agents; 4th page.
Hammett—Magazines; 8th page.
N. O. P. C. Co.—Clothing; 1st page.
Ailman & Ward—For Sale; 4th page.
Proclamation—State Loan; 4th page.
Proclamation—Amendment; 4th page.
J. T. Wright—Cod Liver Oil; 4th page.
Lawton's Stables—Horse Clipping; 5th page.

Amusements; 3d page.

A. PRESCOTT BAKER.

To Let.

Both tenements, upper and lower, to rent separately or together, at 32 Division St., corner of Mary St. Early possession can be given

SITUATIONS WANTED.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

WANTED—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or nurse for growing children; good reference. Please apply at No. 8 Stockholm street.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced girl to do plain cooking in a small family or to do general housework. Please call at 26 Heath court.

WANTED—Situation in a private family as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small family, good references. Address Box 25 Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

WANTED—Smart young girl for housework in family with children. Apply at 34 Howard street.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; family small. 62 Gibbs street.

SALARY OR COMMISSION

To agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent. profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory, and appoint sub-agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and sample of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X591 La Crosse, Wis.

LOST AND FOUND.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

FOUND—A centreboard skiff, adrift at Brenton's cove. Owner can have same by proving property. Apply at E. D. Morgan's, Fort road.

LOST—On Friday afternoon, a child's sealskin glove. Finder will please leave it at Sherman & Rooney's.

GENERAL WANTS.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To vessels passing through Long Island Sound and parties along the coast:—

ON the night of Nov. 23d a woman was lost off the steamer Plymouth, in Long Island Sound. She was about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches in height, and weighed about 145; brown eyes, dark hair mixed with gray, teeth in good condition. Please send any information in regard to above to nearest magistrate, to be forwarded to E. B. GARDINER, Chief of Police, New Bedford, Mass.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

TO LET—Tenement of six rooms, bath room, pantry and good closet room; city water and gas. Pleasantly located. Apply at 325 Broadway.

GROCERIES.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

NEW CROP

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

NEW

Raisins, Citron, Figs and Nuts.

NEW

CIDER.

Purity Washed Currants.

We simply ask you to try the Purity Washed Currants and be the judge. They are the finest cleaned currants ever packed.

C. Sherman & Co.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

BON AMI.

Does its work the best and quickest of any scouring and polishing soap in the world, and has been justly called "THE MODERN CLEANER." Try it on your tinware, brass, nickle, marble, mirrors, plate glass windows, etc. DOES NOT SCRATCH, and it is truly a woman's friend.

FOR SALE AT

THE BOSTON GROCERY,

(Smith's New Building, Broadway.)

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

Particular Notice.

All bills now due Young Brothers, that are not paid on or before December 1st, next, will then be placed in the hands of an attorney at law for collection.

John H. Crosby, Jr.,

BELLEVUE AVENUE,

DEALER IN

FINE GROCERIES

Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables of all kinds Choice Teas, Pure Spices and Coffees, Butter and Cheese from best Vermont and New York dairies constantly on hand. A large variety of standard Canned goods; also a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first-class store.

Use Wright's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

JAMES T. WRIGHT,

No. 22 WASHINGTON SQ.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Wall Street, ... Prices:—Atchison, 35¼; Chicago, ... & Quincy, 90; Cotton Oil, 42; ... preferred, 55; Lead, 47¾; Louisville, ... ville, 70¾; Missouri Pacific 5 ... can, 12¾; Northwestern, 111¾; ... New England, 40⅝; Reading, 52¾; ... Union Pacific, 39⅝; Wabash preferred ...

Noon—Money on call, steady at 5 ... mercantile paper, 5 @ 6; exchange ... actual rates, $1.85¾ for ... $4.88 @ ¼ for demand; posted rates ... 9; commercial bills, $4.85 @ ... 85¾; governments, steady; 4s reg. ... 4s coup. 114¾; railroad bonds, quiet ... Pacific 6s, 116. The stock market during ... past hour has ruled firm with a fractional recovery in prices among the ... Distillers and Lead were the features, ... mer selling up to 68¾ and the latter ... has been a considerable demand to cover ... contracts. Among the specialties ... ferred dropped 2¾ to 93. At noon ... was quiet and firm.

New York ...

Atchison	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton preferred	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. Louis	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. Louis preferred	[illegible]
Cotton Oil Certificates	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]
Delaware & Lackawanna	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande preferred	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Erie preferred	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]
Lead Trust	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]
North American	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]
Northern Pacific First preferred	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Northwestern preferred	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
New York & New England	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Ontario & Western	[illegible]
Oregon Navigation	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
St. Paul, M & Man	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]
Omaha preferred	[illegible]
Sugar Trust	[illegible]
Sugar Trust preferred	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]
Wabash preferred	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]

BOSTON EXCHANGE.

Boston, December ...

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	[illegible]
Quincy Mining Co	[illegible]
New York & New England	[illegible]
New York & New England preferred	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car	[illegible]
West End Railway	[illegible]
Franklin Mining Co	[illegible]
Osceola Mining Co	[illegible]
Tamarack Mining Co	[illegible]
American Bell Telephone	[illegible]
Lamson Store Service	[illegible]
Gen. Elec	[illegible]
Gen. Elec preferred	[illegible]

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

At Boston, Dec. 1, Nesmore, from Liverpool.
At Boston, Dec. 1, Bostonian, from Liverpool.
At Boston, Dec. 1, Kansas, from Liverpool.
At New York, Dec. 1, Obdam, from Rotterdam.
At New York, Dec. 1, Alvo, from Kingston.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

7. House suited for family residence, stable, and 12,000 feet of land ... avenue.
8. Furnished house, admirably for ... modern accommodations, Mann avenue ... let yearly at $700.
9. For Sale—Lowest price $7,000, a large residence between Broadway and ... specially built for two families; ... worth $250 to $275.

Office 124 Bellevue Avenue.

DIED.

HADDOCK—In Boston, 30th ult., Sarah Haddock, formerly of this city. Funeral tomorrow, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, from the Belmont Memorial Chapel. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KOUGHEN—In Providence, 29th ult., ... Koughen, in his 75th year.

SIMMONS—In Providence, 28th ult., ... Snow, widow of William H. Simmons, in ... 90th year.

M. COTTRELL, Furnishing Undertaker, COTTRELL BLOCK, three doors ... of the Postoffice. Residence No. ... street, near Marlboro' street. R. C. C... residence, No. 104 Mill street.

His personality filled the place. ... because he was a fat man. It was his ... cough. He cured it with Adamson's ... Cough Balsam and sank into happy obscurity.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills absolutely cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely ... Safe.

No Christmas and New Year's table ... without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the ... renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. ... of counterfeits.

"Handsome is that handsome does." ... Hood's Sarsaparilla doesn't do handsome ... nothing does. Have you ever tried it?

25c. for a box of Beecham's Pills ... guinea.

SIMEON HAZARD

118a—For Sale—Superior building lots ... ham avenue; would like an offer for ... 530 feet long, or a portion of it. ... feet, facing two avenues.

119—For Sale—Two-tenement house ... street, $3,000.

120—A fine opportunity, if embraced ... secure a 15-room house in a central ... splendidly adapted for "all the year" ... and as well for summer boarders. ... application.

121—Cottages and building sites ...

Office 21 Broadway. Open Monday, W... and Saturday evenings.

CARRIAGE PAINTING

Done in the best manner and at lowest ...

STEVENS'S

Carriage Manufactory, 18 Spring ... and 1, 2 & 3 Barney St.

Tenements to Rent

Two on Homer street. $...

FOR SALE.

A lot containing 5,000 feet, with ... sirably located. Price reasonable ... purchase made satisfactory. A safe ... ing investment.

Office open Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

AILMAN & WARD.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

THE NEWPORT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The following self-explanatory circular has been issued:—

NEWPORT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, NEWPORT, November 21, 1892.

In response to the circular of October 24, we have received ballots in favor of the dissolution of the Newport Improvement Association from sixty-four of its members, that number being more than two-thirds of the present membership, and fourteen ballots in favor of continuation. In accordance with this expression of opinion, the executive committee has declared the organization at an end, and has directed the distribution of funds remaining in the treasury, upon a basis which it deems equitable, and which is explained below.

The treasurer's report, submitted herewith, shows the balance on hand to be $3,689.81, and appended thereto is a memorandum of the number of members who have paid dues each year.

The order of the executive committee is that all dues paid for the years 1889, 1891 and 1892 be returned in full, and that the remainder of the money in the treasury be divided amongst all members who have paid dues for two years or more, including 1889. The following statement shows the result of this method of distribution.—

Balance in the Treasury,		$3,689.81
Less dues repaid as follows:		
for 1889, to 125 members,	$120.00	
for 1891, to 100 "	100.00	
for 1892, to 81 "	81.00	301.00
Remainder,		$3,388.81
To be divided among 393 persons at $8.61 each,		$3,380.81

Respectfully yours,
J. J. VAN ALEN,
T. F. CUSHING,
JULIEN T. DAVIES,
C. C. BALDWIN,
JAS. P. KERNOCHAN,
FAIRMAN ROGERS,
EGERTON L. WINTHROP,
H. A. C. TAYLOR,
C. VANDERBILT,
WM. WATTS SHERMAN,
Executive Committee.

The following is the financial statement of the association:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, as per Statement rendered November 1, 1891,		$1,573.51
Annual Dues since received:		
For 1889, from 19 Members	$190.00	
" 1891, " 100 "	1,000.00	
" 1892, " 81 "	810.00	2,020.00
Interest received on Deposits in Trust Company, &c.,		70.40
		$3,673.91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for services in securing signatures to Petition in 1891,	$75.00
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc.,	109.07
Balance repaid to Members, as per Executive Committee's Circular of this date,	3,689.81
	$3,873.91

C. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

MEMORANDUM OF MEMBERSHIPS PAID EACH YEAR.

1889 from 155 Members.
1890 from 126 Members.
1891 from 100 Members.
1892 from 81 Members.

THE LOSS OF DREDGER RHODE ISLAND.

The loss of the dredger Rhode Island yesterday makes evident once more what has several times been shown in maritime affairs in this vicinity. As is the custom in government work the job of bringing the tow to Newport was given to the lowest responsible bidder. The manager of the tow boats was anxious to have the work completed at once and wanted the captain of the tug to take the tow down Tuesday night. This the captain did not do, but, knowing the desire of his employers to have the work done at once, he started yesterday. He claims that those in charge of the tow did not object to making the trip under the rather unfavorable weather conditions that existed. The breaking up of the tow on the way down is ascribed by the captain of the tug to the poor lines on the government craft, the tug's hawsers holding all right. Those on the tow say that the absence of proper chafing gear, and the heavy sea and consequent knocking about of the craft, caused the breaking of the lines. Those on the dredge feel that the captain did not do what he should to rescue them when he heard the dredge was sinking, as by dropping the tow he could easily have come alongside the dredge and taken the men off. As it was they lost all their belongings, a much more serious financial loss, proportionately, than the loss of the dredge to the government. They also state that the report that Captain Connolly of the tow was willing to come to Newport under the conditions that existed is incorrect, as he did not wish to come; also that no attention was paid by Captain Hathaway of the tug to the evidences that the weather was altogether too rough to proceed to Newport. Those on the tow could do nothing but hang on and hope for the best, while those on the dredge did everything possible to save the craft, and worked so long that they were unable to save anything except what they stood in.

Tug Aquidneck went up the bay this morning to locate the wreck of the Rhode Island but failed to find her. There is probably twenty feet of water above the spuds of the craft, and if so she is not a menace to any of the steamers running in the bay, and, if struck by a heavily-laden schooner, would probably not injure the craft. The wreck will, however, be at once located and if an obstruction removed. Portions of her furnishings have floated ashore on Coasters' Harbor Island, where the water boat grounded yesterday.

JAMESTOWN.

Mr. H. Audley Clarke visited his summer home here yesterday. He and his family are spending the winter at the Palmer House, Lakewood, N. J. It was at this house that a daring robbery was perpetrated yesterday. It is not known here if Mr. Clarke's family suffered loss or not.

On account of the severe gale yesterday Captain McDonald of steamer Conanicut deemed it advisable to omit the mid-afternoon trip of the boat. The passengers who were obliged to remain in the waiting room several hours at the Newport side think they would have been more comfortable if the room had been heated.

Rose Island, where President-elect Cleveland has been shooting for a week past, belongs to Mr. J. H. Farrell of Philadelphia, who owns a handsome cottage site at the Dumplings.

The scholars of the public schools are having a week's vacation. The winter term commences next Monday.

Captain and Mrs. George Slocum will close their cottage here next week and go to Bristol, for a portion of the winter. The captain is a native of Bristol but has spent only a small portion of his life there.

Workmen have commenced the cellar for the cottage to be built for Mr. Joseph Magill on the Howland plat.

THE AQUIDNECK FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Aquidneck Football Club has just finished a season of play that, while not marked by very many games, has been, all things considered, the best from a playing point of view that it ever had. Like the Pacific base ball team of 1892, the Aquidnecks put Newport as a football city on a very much higher plane than it ever before occupied. The trouble was that the team secured too much of a reputation for its own good, and was unable to secure as many games as it would had it not shown itself to be so strong. In this respect the football clubs of this section showed less true sporting spirit than do the base ball teams, for the base ballists are willing to play, win or lose, and have generally shown a disposition to live up to their agreements, and play every game they agree to; while the football clubs, or rather most of them outside the college teams, seem unwilling to play unless quite sure they can win, and show not the least hesitation in cancelling dates at the last minute, when it is impossible to secure a team to take their place. The local club suffered more from this than probably any club in this vicinity and twice lost opportunities to play the Brown 'Varsity and Fall River teams and once to play the Bowdoin College team because of dates arranged with other clubs that, in the end, failed to meet their engagements, leaving the Aquidnecks and the out-of-town teams without games on these dates.

In years past, the late Captain Bradford has collected from those interested in local sports almost enough money to carry the team through the season. This year no one connected with the team has had leisure to devote to such collecting in advance, and the members of the teams decided to play, depending on making a sufficiently good record to bring in at the close sufficient contributions to meet the small expenses of the season, which have been not much in excess of one of the big base ball games of last fall. Unlike the base ball players the football club had to hire grounds, have them marked out and fitted up, and were under some other expenses besides the cost of visiting teams. The visitors have all played here for their actual railroad fares, not asking or receiving a cent in excess thereof. Through the kindness of the management of the Young Men's Christian Association the visiting teams have been given the use of the gymnasium for dressing, and the home club put in some preparatory practice there free of cost.

The team has gotten out subscription papers and will shortly give those who take an interest in having Newport make a good showing in sports as well as in other ways an opportunity to subscribe toward the expenses of the season. If the subscriptions are as general as was the satisfaction over the excellent game put up by the Aquidnecks against the Fall Rivers last week, there will be little difficulty in securing the necessary amount.

A WOMAN'S ORGANIZATION.

The L. L. L.s, a woman's rights organization, held its first meeting of the season at the residence of Mr. Peter Faerber last evening. Every member was present, and so was every invited guest save one, who was unable to venture out on account of sickness. The L. L. L.s are a peculiar organization in that they insist strongly, and successfully, on the rights of women to do some things as they please, but their actions seem to meet the full approval of their male relatives, since the special direction in which this right is enforced is most satisfactory to them. The sole purpose of the organization is the giving of social entertainments to their fathers, brothers and husbands, with a few other favored mortals. At these socials all the supplies and all the labor incident to making the time a success are, as at a leap year party, furnished by the female portion of the attendants. Unlike leap year parties the L. L. L.s hold sessions every year.

FOXHALL KEENE'S ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. Foxhall Keene yesterday announced to a favored few the fact of his engagement to Mrs. Frank Worth White.

He also said that he would be married on the 10th of December and sail on the 14th for England, where he has taken a house at Melton for the winter and proposes, with the aid of eight thorough "good 'uns," to uphold the honor of American riding over the hedges and ditches of the fast Leicestershire country.

Mrs. Frank Worth White is the daughter of Mr. Frederick Lawrence, a gentleman well known in Wall street and social circles. Her late husband was a popular broker and man about town, who died some six years ago from typhoid fever after a short illness.

Mr Foxhall Keene began his famous sporting career as an undergraduate at Harvard University, where he was captain of the polo club, played football, was a lawn tennis champion and incidentally filled up his spare moments by shooting pigeons and playing court tennis remarkably well. Soon after leaving Harvard and while gentlemen racing was still recognized and encouraged by our great racing associations Mr. Keene easily established a reputation as being the first gentleman "jock" in the country. His services were eagerly sought for by leading owners, and the mere fact that "Foxie" Keene had this or that mount always made that horse a hot favorite. When gentlemen races were discontinued on the big tracks Mr. Keene became the premier rider at hunt club and pony racing associations, easily maintaining up to today his supremacy on the flat or over obstacles.

It was on the polo field, though, that Mr. Keene made his greatest hits. The Rockaway team of which he was captain for many years, held its championship intact so long as "Foxie" was on hand to lead it to victory. He was the mainstay of the American polo team that battled so bravely with Captain Watson's men at Newport three years ago.

Mr. Keene was easily drawn into the sport of horse racing as an owner and breeder as well as rider, and when his father's (Mr. James Keene) fortunes were rehabilitated he set about collecting a stable that would be worthy of the stud that maintained the great Foxhall, winner of the Grand Prix, Cambridgeshire and Cesarewitch stakes.

It will be remembered what a large draught of English racing blood Mr. Keene obtained at the great Newmarket sale last year, and since then on this side of the pond he has been steadily buying up such rare good ones as Belle of Maywood, Tenny's dam, for $5,500; Ella T., Banquet's dam, for $7,000; Tilly B., Chaos's dam; Santa Lucia and a lot of rarely bred ones, besides bidding Foxhall up to $16,000, Lord Rosebery, however, holding him at $17,000.

Soon after these purchases came the announcement that Mr. Keene had secured the services of Billy Lakeland, the popular owner of the Brooklyn winner Exile, to train for him in the future. With such a combination of stock, talent and horse sense Mr. Keene's colors, white with blue spots, may be looked forward to for some sensational victories.—[New York Herald.

LOCAL NOTES.

—United States Senator Nathan F. Dixon is in town today.

—Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror hauled into Brenton's cove this morning.

—The harbor looks deserted, the only craft at anchor being coal barge W. J. Clarke, bound for New Bedford.

—A draft of forty-four boys for the Portsmouth at New York left the Training Station by steamer Pilgrim last night.

—Mr. Willard Eddy, who has been in the employ of Mr. C. E. Hammett, Jr., for many years, died at 2.30 today.

—On January 1 Barker Brothers will remove their gas and steam-fitting business to their new building, which they have erected the past summer, at No. 2 Kilburn court.

—Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Helen, youngest daughter of Mrs. William Gammell, to Mr. Arthur Herbert on Wednesday, December 14, at 12 o'clock, the ceremony to take place at St. Mary's R. C. Church.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lawton will leave for New York on Monday and on the following Wednesday sail for Europe on steamer City of New York. They will visit England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy and will sail from Genoa through the Mediterranean sea to Gibraltar, returning home in April.

—It has been decided to keep the mechanical drawing school open every evening in the week. A new class, the fourth, has been formed in this department and Mr. George W. Swinburne, Jr., has been appointed instructor in place of Mr. Campbell, who will give his exclusive attention to the book-keeping department.

—The rough weather of yesterday and the night previous did not affect the Fall River line boats, outside of the delay to the Pilgrim, which put into New Haven yesterday morning for several hours and reached here shortly before 2 p. m. Her passengers were at once transferred to the steamboat train in waiting at Long Wharf, which started for Boston at 3.30, the Pilgrim leaving for Fall River about the same time. The work of unloading and loading freight was hurried as much as possible, and the steamer was only about an hour late in reaching here last night, arriving from Fall River about 10 o'clock and leaving at five minutes of eleven. Steamer Plymouth reached New York on time yesterday morning, and arrived here on time this morning. The freight boats also pushed their way through the storm on time.

THE "PHAS-TA" OF THE PIMA INDIANS.

The great Pima Indian feast and dance called "Phas-ta" has been in progress during the past three days at the town of Comat-a-nichelm (below the ridge), fifteen miles southeast of Phoenix, on the Gila River.

The Phas-ta is one of the relics of barbarism handed down by legend, likewise by annual celebration, and commemorates the return of mighty warriors, flushed with victory. It lasts from four to six days and concludes with a war dance. The last day of the Phas-ta is called "training day." A great variety of exercises of a novel and unique nature occupy the time both day and night. The young bucks and squaws, however, spend much of the time in dancing, while the elder warriors and old men sit around the magic circle and applaud the festive scions.

The music is of a droll character and fills the patriotic breast of the noble red man with love of gore and glory. The nail-keg drum made by stretching raw hide over a telescoped cask beats excellent time and is assisted by a hundred voices in the desert choir.

Besides dancing, regular dramas are played and in pantomime the Indian excels his paler brother. "The Hunter and the Deer" is a favorite play. A booth is constructed of posts, poles and brush, in which the "Devil with His Fog Horn" sends forth a blast occasionally which chills the blood in the veins of tender-feet or gringos, but no one except the fleetest of warriors dare enter, and then they dart out again like scared swifts for fear his Satanic Majesty will lay hold on them with his vise-like grasp. This demon is supposed to be a Hercules in strength, and is in fact an unusually spry Indian.

Another interesting feature which occurs on Thanksgiving day is the foot-race by from 40 to 100 young warriors. The distance run is 350 yards, and they choose off in two sides, placing half of either force at each goal. They then run by line measure, that is, two at a time, and when one has reached the goal the next man on his side starts back and is followed by his competitor as soon as number two reaches the goal. The race is ended when a man on either side gets one-third the distance ahead. Sometimes these races last for hours and are adjourned till next day like a deadlock in a convention, but as other times a swift runner scoops the honors early in the race.

During this Phas-ta from 1,000 to 1,500 Indians are assembled and bands of painted young braves are commissioned to run to neighboring towns bearing greetings and congratulations. Some of the pantomimes are weird in the extreme, as the sylvan nymphs and painted braves choose the still hour of midnight for their production and dance round the charmed circle and bright campfire like demons from the nether world.—[Arizona Republican.

CHINESE NOTIONS OF COLOR.

The philosophy of Chinese house-painting is truly curious, though perhaps the interest which attaches to this subject lies more in the restrictions imposed upon the man with pot and brush than in the free exercise of a decorative art. Foremost these Celestials art is eminently utilitarian. We enjoy our colors; the Chinese take theirs to work. Mose, in house-painting, green and red are so to speak, *de rigueur*—other colors would be improprieties, unlucky, ill-omened. And even if the average Chinaman (balancing himself as best he can upon the superstitions and practices of ages) is ignorant of the precise grounds of his belief, he adheres none the less rigidly to the canon. As Pythagoras taught that music was the first cause of the universe, so the Chinese have pinned their faith to the absolute efficacy of color, endowing it with powers quite beyond the laws of chemistry or physics. Indeed, poor John may be said to live and die by the color scale.

No color, not even imperial yellow, lies so near the heart of the Chinese as red. True, they do not, as did the Hebrews, smear blood on the lintel, but they have a custom of much the same import. Any one even superficially interested in this curious people must have noticed the little pieces of red paper—red peach paper it is called by the Chinese—which, covered all over with characters, are attached to the door-posts of their dwellings. The impression is general that these bits of paper in some way indicate the business or employment of the occupant. But Ah Sin himself will tell you that they are "just lucky."

This is as satisfactory a reply as could be expected from him under the circumstances; the mystery of life is not easily expressed in a couple of words. But why red peach paper?—[Harper's Magazine for December.

PROFESSOR SWING'S OPINION REGARDING METEORIC HEAT.

Inasmuch as comets and meteors are now matters of considerable interest to all persons who are in the enjoyment of intelligent curiosity, I must raise the question:—What gives the light and heat to the meteoric bodies of all shapes and grades? Incandescence may come from combustion or from friction. A piece of iron may be pounded until it shall become white with heat. Lead grows warm under the hammer. What heat is is wholly unknown; but so far as this little inquiry is concerned it need not be a matter of any concern whether heat is one thing or some other thing.

Ellis Colbert, a faithful student of the sky, repeated last week the old idea that meteors are made incandescent by striking our atmosphere. His words on Monday were these:—

The tail of a comet, properly speaking, does not give meteoric showers. It is simply a lot of thinly diffused gaseous matter, and therefore does not consist of the material which falls through the atmosphere and becomes heated in its passage, thereby producing the meteoric display. First of all the nucleus, or central portion, of the head of the comet, occupying but a small portion of the space, has been not inaptly described as "a cloud of stones." Unhesitatingly these would enter our atmosphere, falling through it with great velocity, becoming heated to more than 2,000 degrees in their down-ward journey, and finally landing on the earth's surface or in the ocean as incandescent aerolites. That several of these blocks of burning entities have fallen on different portions of the earth's surface in the past there is no room to doubt.

In the Friday Tribune Mr. Colbert added the following sentence on meteoric heat:—

This is far from being the only comet preceded or accompanied by swarms of meteoric matter which are invisible except as some portions strike our atmosphere and are warmed up by friction in passing through it.

I have no objection to believing that meteors are "warmed up" to 2,000 degrees by falling into our atmosphere, but I am also free to think that nothing of the kind has ever occurred. The meteoric display of 1833 was reckoned to be 2,000 miles from our globe, and nearly all the great aerolites which were like the sun in brilliancy were estimated at eighty or one hundred miles from the surface of the earth. The Lodomi meteor of 1779 was ninety miles high and was going at the rate of only 3,000 miles an hour. Had it been in our air such a gentle velocity would have caused no white heat.

The meteor of 1856, which passed from over the state of Kansas to New York state, was nearly a hundred miles in height. It was very brilliant, but not from any friction with the air. Many meteors, instead of being warmed up to 2,000 degrees in our atmosphere, are chilled and made black by passing through our forty or fifty miles of ice-cold encasement. The stone which fell at Washington, Kan., June 25, 1890, was almost cold when it landed, and yet its velocity was such that it sunk into hard ground to the depth of four feet. It weighed 188 pounds.

It is very doubtful whether any object has ever yet struck our air with a velocity which could create the incandescence of a star. But if such friction were possible, that friction is of no account as to the meteors and aerolites, since they are hot when far away from our air. The theory repeated by Professor Colbert is simply a part of the usual outfit of the astronomers who have plied their noble art in the last fifty years. We laymen are sorry that the experts do not know what causes the heat of the millions of suns and the millions of meteors that fly in the air, but they would better confess to utter ignorance than ask us land-lubbers to set our hearts upon the idol of atmospheric friction.

The meteoric showers have been observed for more than 2,000 years. If we be that they are incandescent stones they must possess the ability to stay hot a long time; if they are balls of burning gas they possess a swiftness of speed which even a cannonball might envy; and the ball of gas lasts longer than any made by any ordinary gas company. If they are new every second and come steaming down from 1,200 they must possess singular time-fuses, which should make them grow hot and bright after they have been journeying twenty miles a second for three years. The time-fuses are perhaps marked for Earth, November 26. The most of us laymen are waiting for some good theory of sun heat and meteoric heat. We do not desire to be fastidious.—[David Swing, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

RAPHAEL'S MADONNAS.

In his many Madonnas Raphael has depicted several types, some resembling those created by his master Perugino, others influenced by the models of the Tuscan school, and others again inspired by the surroundings of his glorious existence at Rome. Raphael's Madonnas, like the painter's genius, are constantly being transformed, according as age and circumstances modify his impressions. He is not a genius of power, but rather of grace and of sweetness; he fascinates by the completeness of his realization of an ideal without marked profundity—an ideal of purely representative art, all the interest of which consists in the beauty of the group, the human charm of the figures, the precision of the expression, and the linear harmony of the composition. Such is the interest of the "Virgin with the Goldfinch" in the Tribuna at Florence one of the most exquisite of Raphael's Madonnas painted under Florentine influences. This Madonna is not a mother, but simply a happy and smiling virgin, the elder sister of the robust and joyous children who play around her knees, a maiden with limpid eyes and candid brow, on which the most subtle critic can find nothing to read but virginity and innocence. It is vain to accuse Raphael, as did certain of his contemporaries, of not having sufficient theological virtue, inasmuch as he painted Virgins that were too humanly adorable. Raphael conformed his painting to his ideas and his sentiments. He expressed his soul, just as Filippo Lippi, Botticelli, Mantegna, Bellini, and Perugino expressed the moods, more or less differently, and in a manner characteristic of his more or less complex personality; and as regards each one of them, the decree of our admiration and sympathy depends upon the temperament and culture of our own souls.—The Core Child, in Harper's for December.

ON THE SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK.

"Sunrise and sunset, as viewed from the top of Pike's Peak, leave an impression never to be forgotten," said Mr. G. M. Hobbs, who was signal service officer on the summit for several years. "As the sun begins to climb above the misty plains, streaks of light shoot through the air as though propelled by some mighty power. The sunsets present a panorama which far surpasses the most vivid stretch of the imagination. Clouds of variegated forms reflect all the colors of the spectrum, the colors changing into new glory as the king of day slowly retires behind the main range, 100 miles away. In the early morning I have often seen the shadow of the peak projected into the dark background of the sky with a distinctness that was almost startling. I shall never forget a remarkable vision which I was so fortunate as to observe one day from the roof of the station. For three days we had been treated to a storm of unusual violence, when all at once the clouds overhead rolled away, revealing far above the deep blue sky, which could be seen through an opening whose sides were of the most beautiful colors. It was a veritable glimpse of paradise."

The electrical phenomena were not least among the attractions which are vividly impressed on the mind of Mr. Hobbs. One spring day a bolt of fire more than a foot thick made its appearance at the front door of the station, made a circuit through the house, striking a wood saw out of the hands of Mr. Hobbs's assistant, and rolled on down the side of the mountain, leaving two white-faced men behind.

Pike's Peak, according to Mr. Hobbs, is isolated from the entire by the great body of granite, and thunderbolts have no terrors to persons on the peaks. The electric storms are described as the brightest to be met with in all the mountain range. Pike's Peak is recognized as headquarters for thunderbolts, and for hours at a time the telegraph wire and all metallic points of instruments are covered with bluish light.

Cats taken to the summit invariably have fits, and never live more than six months. Notwithstanding the altitude of three miles, it is a common experience of the observer to catch sight of an eagle serenely floating two or three miles above the station. The mournful cry of a panther or mountain lion is one of the sounds that greet the ear by night at the top of the peak. With the advent of the cog road and the rush of tourists, the romance has been taken from life upon the noted sentinel of the Rockies, and it is not probable that the experiences of the early observers will ever again be duplicated. There are few men, however, who would care to attempt to live one year at the summit of Pike's Peak. Experiences have shown that the observations taken on the peak are of no practical value in making up the weather chart, and if the station is maintained it will be mainly for scientific purposes.—[Denver News.

American women have done a good deal at one time or another for British nobility, but we recall no one who has more copiously fulfilled the demands of an exalted altruism than the widow of the late Duke of Marlborough. To have put Blenheim in thorough repair for the benefit of an entire stranger is a kindness which, apparently, will have to be its own reward. It was rather a pitiable use of American money, but after all the dowager Duchess is a Duchess still, and still has an income.—[Life.

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POLITICS IN IRELAND.

Michael Davitt's Desire to Resign his Seat.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—It is stated that Michael Davitt desires to resign his present seat in Parliament and to run again without priestly assistance. But under the charges of undue clerical influence, he will not be permitted to accept the Chiltern Hundreds. The Daily News hints that the unseating of Mr. Fulham in South Meath on account of Bishop Nulty's unwise pastoral must make Mr. Davitt uncomfortable. The Times says:—"This is a point of some importance, for it is to the votes of the Irish clericals that the Gladstone government owes its precarious life. The votes of the Irish clericals now dominate the policy of the British empire. The South Meath petition has shown us something of the powers which in turn dominate them." The Chronicle says:—The result in South Meath may be useful to the Irish party if it teaches them to curb their priests and to imitate O'Connell in repudiating politics from Rome. Bishop Nulty tried to aid Mr. Davitt as he aided Mr. Fulham, and it is feared that Mr. Davitt will also be unseated. At the same time we must avow that if we begin to tackle the thorny subject of spiritual intimidation we shall find ourselves involved in all the troubles of Continental politics. The opinion prevails in Dublin that the McCarthyites are certain to regain the South Meath seat by an increasing majority through an election on a new register. Mr. Fulham will be debarred from sitting in Parliament for seven years."

FOR OFFERING A BRIBE.

A Covington, Kentucky, Lawyer Indicted.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Harvey Myers, ex-speaker of the Kentucky legislature and a prominent member of the Covington, Ky., bar, was yesterday indicted by the grand jury for offering a bribe. The transaction took place some time ago and consists in an alleged offering of a bribe to John Droege, president of the board of aldermen, to vote for the passage of an ordinance giving a charter to the South Covington & Cincinnati street railway. Another indictment was found against Attorney Joel Baker for receiving a bribe while serving as councilman, for the same purpose.

PRESIDENT DIAZ.

He Wishes his Entire Cabinet to Remain in Office.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1.—President Diaz directed a note to the sub-secretary of foreign affairs, Aftonz, yesterday, declining to accept the resignation of the cabinet, asking him to thank each and every member for their past services and requesting them to continue at their posts as heretofore. To this all the members assented. President Diaz's next term will continue the policy of reform, introducing all possible economies without detriment to good service.

Electric Light Plants in Des Moines Burned.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 1.—The electric light plants of the Des Moines Water Power Company were burned last night with a loss of $90,000; insurance, $85,000.

Ex-Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania Dying.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 1.—Ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, who has been suffering with Bright's disease for some time past, is rapidly sinking. His physician says he cannot live twenty-four hours.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Chronicle announces that a formal reconciliation has been effected between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere.

The United States and the Vatican.

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ROME, Dec. 1.—Telegrams from New York a few days ago announced that the United States government had declined a proposal for the appointment of an American legation to the Vatican. This rumor, which is an invention, has caused much displeasure at the Vatican, especially as the Holy See has never once thought of such a proposal. The Pope when he read the announcement said:—"People suppose I have ideas I never thought of. It appears as if they designed to embroil me with the good and great American people."

FOR THE REHABILITATION OF CHRISTMAS.

"Christmas," said my old friend the Major to me one night at the Club—"Christmas is not what it used to be. It is being spoiled by the lavishness of those who interchange presents where formerly they interchanged remembrances. And the hardest part of it is that the children have become infected by the extravagant spirit of the age."

"That is quite true," I replied, with a sigh. "My small son shed a pailful of tears last Christmas morning because Santa Claus, in whom he still fondly believes, had left him a four-dollar train of cars, for which he must himself furnish the motive power, instead of a forty-dollar outfit, including a nickle-plated engine, eight cars with real brakes, fifty feet of track, and provision for real steam."

"That's it exactly," returned the major, shaking his head sadly; "and my little girl, who was glad enough two years ago to get a small wax doll that could shut its eyes and say 'papa' if it was slapped on the back, was very much upset last Christmas because the face on a second doll was not porit, and her conversation not photographically extensive. As I say, it's bad enough that this beautiful season should be ruined for us babies of our later years, but that the sweetness of it for the real babies should be dulled by the gall of unfulfilled expectations is a crying shame which must be remedied."

"Well, must is a strong word, Major," said I. "What do you propose to do—given to the expectations of the little ones, and buy them rubber-silver rattles and gold bracelets for their dollies?"

"Not a bit of it. The children will taper back into the old-time enjoyment of Christmas if it only brings them a candied apple, as we old folks will only reform ourselves," said the Major wrongly. "When a small boy sees his father made the recipient of a handsome solid silver smoker's set, he naturally expects to find something proportionally magnificent for himself; and it is the building back of the juvenile expectancy that I shall nip in the bud by declining myself to receive any such gifts hereafter."

"Then you mean to limit your reforms to your own household?" I queried.

"I may have to," returned the Major. "But if I can help myself I shall not be so utterly selfish as to do anything of the sort. I intend to form myself into the nucleus of a club, to join which I shall invite you and such other friends as may think well of its object, which is to restore to the Christmas season its old-time and highly delectable simplicity. It shall be against the rules of the club for any member to give to or to receive from any but his own wife a present of a value exceeding $10, nor shall members of the club give each other presents at all except according to a method to be prescribed by me."

"Which is?"

"This. Once a year we shall meet, and such members as may desire to give presents to others shall signify their desire, stating what it is they expect to give and the cost thereof. Then the governors of the club shall be constituted into a sort of clearing-house association, and the value of each man's receipts in gifts shall be placed to his credit, the value of his gifts shall be placed to his debit, and a balance struck. If there is a balance in his favor, he is expected to make that balance over to the club as a sort of fine for his parsimony; if he has evinced a desire to give more than he receives, we grant him the satisfaction of doing so. He can pay the excess into the club treasury, just as he would have to pay for any other privilege; if he comes out even, he pays nothing."

"But what becomes of the money so accumulated?" I asked.

"When the committee makes its report, and the money is collected," the Major explained, "the rules shall provide that 25 per cent. of the total shall be expended in presents for each member of the club, each present to be exactly the same, and its cost to be regulated by the appropriation."

"And the other 75 per cent."

"Ah, there is the great point in my scheme," said the major, with a beaming smile, "and I think it will add largely to the success of the undertaking."

Here he paused, apparently to give emphasis to his point, and then he whispered:—

"I should devote that to a big club dinner, with plum pudding, roasted pig, mince pie, and every other Christmas dish known to culinary service. Are you with me?"

And I, after a few moments of deep thought, in which I carefully weighed all the pros and cons of this tempting scheme, reaching the comforting conclusion that by "being with" the major I could save 90 per cent. of my annual Yule-tide expenditure, reached out, and grasping the major's hand firmly in mine, replied, "Major, I am!"—[Harper's.

THE DELIGHTS OF YACHTING.

That yachting is the most charming of pastimes and yacht racing the most engrossing of sports, is a proposition so practically self evident and so scientifically sound as scarcely to require elaboration in argument, especially among English speaking people, for in their hearts the sea, and life thereon, inspires genuine joy. Exceptions, of course, exist in those unfortunate human beings whose torpid natures are incapable of thrilling to enthusiasm of any kind for anything or anybody; and in others whom the sea dislikes or who dislike the sea. To them the sea says nothing. They may be pitied and dismissed. But most of us love the sea and love it greatly, as indeed we must if we love it at all, for dear ocean is a mistress claiming much because giving much. Lovely, exacting and imperious, she expects the devotion and homage that her beauty and the happiness she can bestow entitle her to demand. She will brook no half love; no qualified affection or conditional devotion will satisfy her: we must either love her or hate her; she is either very kind or very cruel to us. Some men, it is true, pretend to like yachting, because other men—or what is more likely—because some women yacht; but in reality they hate it, and are happy only when viewing the delicate proportions of their ship from a point of stable equilibrium on the pier or promenade. By such half hearted lovers fair ocean will not be wooed. Owing to some deficiency or superfinity of nature, which, alas! medical aid is powerless to supply or remove, their most heroic efforts fail in producing that nice balance of the emotions which results in sensational unconsciousness of the movements of a vessel at sea. Much to be pitied are they. The man who would be a sailor, but is sea sick, is worthy of commiseration; not so he that is not sea-sick and yet loves not a life at sea; such a one is an immoral person, a waster of a precious gift, and as such should be thrust beyond the pale of the church, and—what is infinitely worse—cast out of the confines of "society." But to the man or woman who takes real delight in the sea, who drinks in the salt freshness of it, who loves the ever living play of sun and shadow on the waves, who revels in the delicious laziness of calms, whose spirits rise with the breeze, and to whom it is pure exhilaration to guide and watch the little ship fighting like a live thing with the storm, to the nappy human creature who, being something of a "sailor man," takes pride in his ship, yachting is the finest, cleanest, most pleasureable and most healthful pastime in the world.—[Earl of Dunraven, in North American Review for December.

THE NEED OF SCIENTIFIC QUARANTINE.

The administration of the quarantine in the port of New York during the month of September last has excited the attention of the civilized world, and called forth from most observers outside the city, as well as in it, almost unmeasured condemnation. The medical journals of both Europe and America have treated it as in some manner barbarous and inhuman and inefficient. I might fill one number of the North American Review with short extracts from the savage criticisms passed on it by the non-professional journals of the civilized world. Somehow or other it has cast discredit on American government and society all over Europe. Moreover, as a matter of fact, it did not keep the cholera out of this city. Five genuine cases of Asiatic cholera occurred in September within the city, and the spread of the disease was prevented only by the energetic action of the health board. The leading medical paper of New England, the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, has declared this September quarantine of New York a "national disgrace about which the less said the better." From this view every thoughtful citizen will dissent. A "national disgrace" is something which should be talked about as long as its occurrence is possible. No good man should hold his peace about a public abuse, as long as it exists and a remedy is within reach. The New York quarantine is in no better condition today than it was on the 31st of August last. The best opinion of the sanitarians is that cholera is likely to recur in the spring in Europe, if not here, and should it find as unprepared "national disgrace" will be a mild term, especially in the year of the Columbian Fair, to apply to our condition. If Congress and the President do not this winter put the whole business of protection from foreign infection into the hands of the federal authorities, they will be guilty of almost criminal negligence. This done there would be a uniform system in every port, and at this port, the great gateway of the country, the quarantine service would be managed by the medical masters of organization who make our army and navy a subject of national pride, aided by the advice of our leading sanitarians, who, as the London Lancet says, are in the front ranks of the highest civilization.—[L. L. Coolidge, in North American Review.

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November 21, 1892.

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Close. A.M.	Close. P.M.		Open. A.M.	Open. P.M.
10	4 00 7 45	New York, Southern and Western.	9 30	1 30 7 30
7 15 9 45	2 30 4 45 7 45 12 30	Boston & Eastern States,	9 30 11 30	1 30 6 30
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7 15	12 30 2 30 4 45 7 45	Fall River, Mass.	9 30 11 30	2 30 6 30
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7 30		South Portsmouth, R. I.		7 00
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10 00	7 45	Wickford, R. I.		1 30
*12 00		Block Island.	*11 30	

Sundays—Mails for all points, except Newport County, close at 5.30 P. M.

*Closes 12 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Opens 11.30 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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Nov. 1, 1892.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Middletown line,	4.00		5 00
Broadway—Whitehall.	4.05	12.00	5.05
Broadway—Howard Ave ,	4.07	12.03	5.08
Warner—Gould,	4.10	12.07	5 12
Broadway—Caleb Earl.	4.13	12 10	5.15
Broadway—Bull,	4.15	12.13	5.18
Willow—Second,	4.17	12.21	5 26
Washington—Elm,	4.21	12.24	5.29
Thames—Bridge,	4.24	12.28	5.33
Washington square,	4.27	12.31	5.35
Thames—Mary,	4.29	12.33	5.38
Spring—Touro,	4.30	12 35	5.41
Kay—Brinley,	4.33	12.39	5.45
Kay—Ayrault,	4.35	12.42	5.48
Rhode Island avenue,	4.37	12.45	5.51
Catherine—Gibbs Ave.,	4.40	12 48	5.55
Beach—Red Cross Ave.,	4 44	12 52	5.59
Catherine—Greenough,	4.46	12.55	6 01
Cottage street,	4.48	12.57	6.03
Newport Reading Room,	4.50	1.40	7.00
Pelham—Corne,	4.53	1.04	6 09
Spring—Mill,	4.55	1.05	6.11
Thames—Church,	4.58	1.08	6.14
Thames—Pelham,	5.00	1.10	6.16
Business Men's Ass'n.,	5.04	1.15	6.19
Spring—Dearborn	5.11	1.23	6 26
Thames—Wellington,	5.14		6.30
Ochre Point.	5.51		6.40
Bellevue—Narragansett,	5.56	1.28	6.45
Bellevue—Bellevue Ct.,	6.00	1.31	6.46
Bellevue—Bath road.	6.07	1.36	6 54
Bellevue—Downing Block,	6.10	1.37	6.56

Delivery by carriers at 7 A. M., 9.45 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Special delivery until 7.30 P. M.

Sundays—Collections from street letter boxes two hours earlier than last afternoon schedule.

HENRY H. FAY, Postmaster.

A FAILURE IN EDUCATION.

When one reviews the course of instruction in schools and colleges with the intention of discovering how much of it contributes directly to the development of reasoning power, one cannot but be struck with the very small portion of time expressly devoted to this all-important object. No amount of *memoriter* study of languages or of the natural sciences and no attainments in arithmetic will protect a man or woman—except imperfectly through a certain indirect cultivation of general intelligence—from succumbing to the first plausible delusion or sophism he or she may encounter. No amount of such studies will protect one from believing in astrology, or theosophy, or free silver, or strikes, or boycotts, or in the persecution of Jews or of Mormons, or in the violent exclusion of non-union men from employment. One is fortified against the acceptance of unreasonable propositions only by skill in determining facts through observation and experience, by practice in comparing facts, and by the unvarying habit of questioning and verifying allegations, and of distinguishing between facts and inferences from facts, and between a true cause and an antecedent event. One must have direct training and practice in logical speech and writing before he can be quite safe against specious rhetoric and imaginative oratory. Many popular delusions are founded on the commonest of fallacies—this preceded that, therefore this caused that; or, in shorter phrase, what preceded caused. For example—I was sick; I took such and such a medicine and became well; therefore the medicine cured me. During the civil war the government issued many millions of paper money, and some men became very rich; therefore the way to make all men richer is for the government to issue from the government presses an indefinite amount of paper money. The wages of American workingmen are higher than those of English in the same trades; protection has been the policy of the United States and approximate free trade the policy of England; therefore high tariffs cause high wages. Bessemer steel is much cheaper now than it was twenty years ago; there has been a tariff tax on Bessemer steel in the United States for the past twenty years; therefore the tax cheapened the steel. England, France and Germany are civilized and powerful nations and they have enormous public debts; therefore a public debt is a public blessing. He reads every libertine's speech and ... a ... which will always expose ... and resist this fallacy. It is not only the uneducated who are vanquished by it. There are many educated people who have little better protection against delusions and sophisms than the uneducated; for the simple reason that their education, though prolonged and elaborate, was still not of a kind to train their judgment and reasoning powers.—[President Eliot, in the December Forum.

NEW AND OLD NEW YORK.

There is a city in the West which, within twenty years, has sprung up, new in body and feathers, from the ashes of its predecessor. And there are younger cities in the farther West which have been born, and have grown to architectural maturity, within the same brief period. But the deliberate hand of man has, during this period, done for New York almost as much as the flame did for Chicago. Old New York has been torn down, and another city has arisen on its site, since the days when our streets rang to the tread of the returning armies of the Union. For a parallel to what we have done with this city of ours, we must look far back to some English cathedral where the still sturdy work of earlier generations was destroyed simply that living men might rebuild it bigger and taller, and more in accordance with their own ideas of architectural excellence.

To realize what this change means to the true New Yorker, we need not examine those districts within a mile of the City Hall, where transformation has been most audacious. We need only look, I will say, at Union Square, and only with the eyes of one who holds the day of Lincoln's assassination among her earliest clear memories. Union Square is a lively place now and an amusing; and when we see it from upper Broadway, with, over the trees, the tall Domestic Building in the far distance, it is not an unpicturesque place. But this is how I behold it. Tiffany's store stands on a certain corner, and it is commonplace and prosaic enough. But on this same corner I see a pale-gray stone church with a square tower, plausibly like that upon some English parish church, and with a thick mantle of ivy exactly like an English one. There are no sky-scraping business buildings anywhere, and not a single shop, and no horse cars except along the Fourth avenue side. The tallest structure is the Everett House, and elsewhere there are merely rows of modest high-stoop dwellings, with vines on their balconies and trees along their sidewalks. The trees in the square itself are much more numerous than you think, and spread out much farther, so that there are only narrow streets between them and the houses; and they are mingled with dense thickets of shrubs, and inclosed by a high picket-fence. Under their shadow all of us—all the boys of the neighborhood and one or two sad little girls as well—are playing "I spy" among the bushes, digging shallow pits in the earthen paths for our game of marbles, and drawing circles out of which we hope, with our pet lignum-vitae top, to drive the tops of the other fellows, perhaps—oh, bliss!—splitting them in two in the act. There are no tramps or other doleful figures on the benches; there is only a rare policeman, who takes a fatherly interest in our sport; and there is a stall at one corner, where a fat Irishwoman in a red shawl dispenses pinked-out gingersnaps of a heavenly essence, which cannot be purchased, even by bad little girls, within a mile of the sophisticated Union Square of to-day.—[Mrs. Van Rensselaer, in the Christmas Century.

MR. BANCROFT'S LIBRARY.

The suggestion that the library of the late Mr. George Bancroft be purchased by the government is one eminently worthy of consideration by Congress. Probably no man ever had such a thorough and intimate acquaintance with the history of the American colonies and of the United States as had this famous historian. He derived his knowledge from a close study of original documents and rare volumes, which he purchased whenever he could induce the owners to part with them. Thus during the course of his long life he collected an invaluable library of works on American subjects.

He added to this collection during his career as a diplomat, when he had opportunities of copying important state papers in the European capitals, chiefly at Berlin, to which few have had access. Under his will Mr. Bancroft's books and manuscripts are now offered to the government for purchase, with a view to their being made part of the congressional library. It would be a pity to see this collection, gathered with such assiduity through so many years of research, broken up and sold piecemeal.—[New York Herald.

Notable Anniversaries.

December 1.

1797—Oliver Wolcott, "signer" for Connecticut, died in Litchfield, Conn.; born 1726.

1830—Matilda Heron, eminent actress, born near Londonderry, Ireland; died 1877.

1841—The colossal statue of Washington was placed in the national Capitol.

1849—Ebenezer Elliott, author of the "Corn Law Rhymes," died; born 1781.

1864—Hon. William L. Dayton, Republican candidate for Vice President in 1856, died at Paris, where he was United States minister, aged 57.

1875—Pauline Virginie Dejazet, famous soubrette actress and singer, died in Paris; born there 1798.

1890—Opening of the second session of the Fifty-first congress under somewhat "peculiar circumstances."

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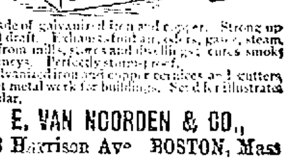
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BETWEEN NEWPORT, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK.

IN EFFECT THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1892,

via Newport & Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

Leave Newport 10.30 A. M., arrive New York 4.55 P. M.; Providence 12 25 P. M.; Boston 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport 4 30 P. M., arrive New York 11.00 P. M.; Providence 6 13 P. M.; Boston 7.30 P. M.

Leave Newport 6.15 P. M., arrive Providence 9.55 P. M.; Boston 11 P. M.; New York (via Prov.) 7.00 A. M.

Leave New York 12.01 night, Saturdays excepted, (via Prov.); Providence 6.40 A. M.; arrive Newport 8.55 A. M.

Leave New York 5.00 A. M.; Boston 10 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A.M.; arrive Newport 1.00 P. M.

Leave New York 1.00 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M.; arrive Newport 7.00 P. M.

Close connection with steamers to and from Block Island and Jamestown.

Drawing Room Cars on day trains and sleeping Cars on night trains.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Tockwogh, Commercial wharf; at Transfer Co.'s office, No. 30 Fludder's block, Bellevue avenue, corner Catherine street.

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Time tables showing local and through train service, between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Monday, Oct. 17, 1892, trains will leave Newport for Boston, week days 7.45, 10.15 a. m., a12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return 5.45, 8.50, a9.30, 11.40 a. m., 3.40, 4.55, a5.10, b6.00 **Middletown,** c7.20, c10.15 a. m., c2.55 p.m. **Portsmouth Grove,** c7.30, c10.15 a. m., 2.55, p. m. **Portsmouth,** 7.30, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Bristol Ferry,** 7.30, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15, p.m. **Tiverton,** 7.20, 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fall River,** 7.20, 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Taunton,** 7.20, 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Middleboro',** 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Cape Cod,** 7.45 a. m., 2.55 p.m. **Plymouth,** 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **New Bedford,** 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division,** 7.45, 10.15 a.m., 2.55 p. m. **Lowell,** 7.45 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Cottage City, Oak Bluffs,** 10.15 a.m. **Nantucket,** 7.45 a.m. **Providence,** 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return, 7.45, 9.55 a. m., 12.40, 4.30, d6.35 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for **Boston,** 5.00 p.m. **Return,** 4.30 a. m., b7.00 P. M. For **Tiverton, Fall River, North Easton, Bristol Ferry, Taunton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Braintree, Quincy and New Bedford,** 5.00 p. m.

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ONE FARE 50 CENTS. TEN TRIPS, $1.

All freight must be delivered at wharf 30 minutes before boat leaves to insure shipment.

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FARES REDUCED.

ONLY $2 TO NEW YORK

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Fares reduced to all points beyond New York. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission.

Leave Newport week days at 9.15 P. M.; Sundays, 10.15 P. M.; due New York 7.30 A. M. Connection by Annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

RETURNING, steamers leave New York from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray street, week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn at 4.30 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P.M. Eastbound steamers touch at Newport at about 3 A. M.

For tickets and staterooms apply at the New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street.

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Beginning Saturday, Oct. 1, 1892 steamers will run as follows:

Steamer Conanicut,

Between Newport and Jamestown,

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M.; 1.32, 3.30, 5 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M.; 4.00 P. M.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30 A. M.; 12 M.; 2.45, 4.15, 5.30* P. M. Sundays, 10.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

*Or on arrival of Providence Boat Wednesdays and Saturdays.

For Block Island.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley will leave Commercial Wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.30 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30 A. M., weather permitting.

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Invitations and Envelopes,
FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE AT THE
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Skirt Sale!

Ladies' all-wool non shrinking pattern skirt yoke bands, the nicest skirt in the world, drawn to fit both large and small, sold formerly for $2, marked down now to

$1.62.

Call and examine this wonderful bargain.

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M. B. LAPPIN,
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The Daughters of the Late Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan
Will continue the purchase and sale of Ladies and Gentlemen's
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At the same place of business,
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THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
Will be given and EXPRESS CHARGES PAID on all parcels from without the city as hitherto.

A FEW QUAINT DESIGNS
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Florida Oranges
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GRAPE FRUIT,
Of fine quality, at CARRY'S.

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Rooms 4, 5 and 6.



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Who represent the best English and American companies. All losses promptly settled.

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FOR THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

Nuts (mixed) ... per pound
Raisins (all kinds) ... to ...
Currants ... 7c
Currants' washed, in pound pkgs ... 10c
Citron ...
Orange Peel ...
Lemon Peel ...
Dates ... 10c per pound, 3 pounds 25c
Prunes ... 10c per pound
Figs ... 15 ...
Richardson & Robbins' Plum Pudding ...
Richardson & Robbins' Plum Pudding ...

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
122 Franklin street, Newport. | 16 & 20 Washington Sq., Newport, R. I.

SNOW!
Winter Weather!
Coal
can still be purchased at
"SUMMER PRICES"
—AT—
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CARPETS,
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Lace and Muslin Curtains,
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WALL PAPERS.

We offer special inducements to purchasers of Wall Papers to reduce stock.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,
138 THAMES STREET.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The walking is wretched.

—Mr. F. P. Garrettson has returned here.

—The telegraph wires did not work well last night.

—Mr. John Howard is confined to the house by illness.

—Officer Denman has taken M. S. Rousyne to the Providence county jail.

—Judge Ward, who has been somewhat indisposed, is able to be about again.

—Mr. William B. Groff is a candidate for the position of keeper of the Newport Asylum.

—Mrs. Philip S. Taggart has been elected president of the New York City Indian Association.

—Newport's winter record thus far has beaten the one made last year up to the end of December.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Weaver were entertained at dinner last night by Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple.

—Professor Raphael Pumpelly and family have gone to Bainbridge, Georgia, for the remainder of the winter.

—The name of Mr. William P. Clarke is prominently connected with the postoffice and meets with much favor.

—Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Coggeshall are in Providence, whence they will go to visit the state institutions at Cranston.

—Some of the guests for yesterday's wedding did not reach here until after it was over, being detained on the Sound boat.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary B., daughter of Mrs. George B. Weaver, to Mr. Henry O. Case of Westfield, Mass.

—Mr. T. Quincy Browne and wife, Robert Hulman and Gilbert Cruet of Paris, Mr. J. N. Griswold of New York and Mr. Lacroix of Byfield, Mass., are at Hartmann's.

—DeBlois, Hunter & Eldridge have rented for Professor Raphael Pumpelly his cottage on the easterly side of Gibbs avenue to the Misses Hamilton of New York, for the season of 1893.

—Mr. Pardon S. Kaull is to succeed Mr. W. Lovie Tilley as deputy sheriff. Mr. Kaull is a well known and popular Republican, who has filled the position of executive officer of the board of health.

—Mr. R. S. Dunning of Fall River, who is painting a copy of the Washington portrait at the State House, has very nearly completed his work, which will soon be ready to send to Fall River. Progress has recently been much delayed by the weather, which has been such as to prevent all work.

—Passengers on the Broadway car of the Newport street railroad Tuesday evening were greatly amused to see an elderly gentleman carrying home a large string of "sea fowl." It was the result of a wager on the recent election, he having agreed to eat boiled coot every night for supper for one week.

—Though news is rather scarce at the present time, compared with the rush of matter during the past nine months, the local papers are not yet compelled to use anonymous communications to fill their columns. The mail of the News office shows that this fact is not yet fully impressed on some of Newport's citizens.

—William A. Popple has sold to William H. Woolyear a lot of land, with buildings and other improvements, bounded as follows: —Northerly, 31.5 feet, on land of Peter White; easterly, 60 feet, on land of Charles Easton; southerly, 31.5 feet, on William street, and westerly, 60 feet, partly on land now or late of Bridget McCabe and partly on land now or late of John J. Hynes.

—The total number of voters registered for 1893 at the city clerk's office up to the hour of closing the office last night was [illegible] less than were on the list at the same time last year. There must be considerable hustling by both parties during the coming month if the vote at the next state election is to be anywhere near as large as it was this year.

—At a meeting of the officers of the several companies of the Second regiment, Rhode Island militia, in Providence last evening, Captain Thomas H. Donohue of Company F was elected first major, and Captain John McCradden of Company B of this city, second major. Brigadier General Kendall presided and the election was made without a dissenting voice.

—John C. Stewart's farce comedy, "The Two Johns," will be presented at the Opera House this evening. The comedy was given here several months ago and proved a very mirth-provoking entertainment. The company includes Quinn Phillip, Frank Rush, Kate Montrose, Louise Montrose, Arcadie Stewart, Marjorie Fair, M. W. Timms, C. E. Hartley, F. C. Stewart, Wiley Williams and Harry Allen.

—The following engagements for the Opera House have been made for the month of December:—This evening, John C. Stewart's "Two Johns" company; tomorrow evening, the Reed & Collier company, in "Hoss and Hoss;" Wednesday, 7, a new border drama, "Arizona Joe;" Friday, 9, John A. Stevens in "Christmas Bells;" Monday, 12, a musical comedy, "Our Goblins;" Wednesday, 14, James Corbett in "Gentleman Jack;" Friday, 16, "A Fair Rebel."

—Mr. John F. Cosgrove, known in this city as the manager of the Dazzler, Zellie Tilbury and other dramatic companies, and one of the most successful theatrical men in New England, has been nominated by the Democrats of Lowell on their aldermanic ticket. Manager Wiley, of the Fall River Opera House, who last year made an unsuccessful run for mayor, has been nominated for alderman by the Republicans of the Border City.

—The Daily News announced on Tuesday, on what was considered the best of authority, that Mr. Harry Astor Carey and others had purchased a controlling interest in the Newport Herald. Mr. Carey states that he does not own a share of stock in the company. He has always taken an interest in his party and is anxious that the paper should succeed, but has no idea of entering journalism directly or indirectly. It is probable that he will go abroad soon after the state election next spring.

—Mr. Samuel F. Haddock, formerly of this city, died suddenly from heart disease in Boston yesterday. The remains will be brought here for interment tomorrow morning and services will be held in the Belmont chapel. Mr. Haddock was a most exemplary young man and before removing from Newport took a prominent part in all religious work here and was one of the leading members of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He spent the past season here with his family and had rooms at Mr. G. W. Flagg's on Pelham street.

REV. MR. BROWN'S LECTURE.

The Opera House was opened last night for an illustrated lecture on Ancient and Modern Labor Unions by Rev. John Brown, of Fall River, given under the auspices of the Newport Trades Council. The lecturer is quite well known in this city, having on several previous occasions delivered addresses that were interesting and were well received. He is an entertaining and instructive speaker, and a man who has given so much attention to the laboring men's side of recent questions as to excite opposition even among his own congregation in the Border City, where he was recently elected to the state legislature as a representative of the workingmen against a strong Democratic opponent. The subject was one that is yearly acquiring a greater importance among people whose vocations do not bring them into or against labor unions, and it was supposed that these circumstances would lead to a good sized audience last night. That they did not appear is to have been the fault of the Trades Council, which failed to properly advertise the lecture. As far as the News reporters could learn the only public notice of the event was by means of cards displayed in some of the shop windows. They did not even care enough about having a report published to send invitations to local papers to attend the address.

There was no reason to be ashamed of letting the public know what Mr. Brown had to say, for, as on his previous appearances in this city, he was more than interesting. He showed that the cause of labor had received attention in ancient times, and under conditions not nearly so favorable to united action as is the present, and that centuries ago the members of various trades united for mutual protection on practically the same lines as they do today. Among the illustrations shown were those of some of the most famous men of former times, who were advocates of the rights of workingmen and did much to assist them in their organizations and their efforts to better their condition. The speaker had nothing of the anarchistic idea about him, and urged workingmen to organize into good labor unions to better their own condition, and that of the country, and thereby prevent the spread of those causes which if unchecked will lead so many to adopt the teachings of anarchist leaders as the only solution of the labor problem.

The lack of proper advertising was shown by the size of the audience present and especially by the very small sale at the door.

IMPROVED MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Postmaster Fay has secured from the postal authorities an arrangement by which, whenever the night train is too late to transfer the Newport mail to the Wickford line, and still reaches Providence in time to transfer it to the Fall River train at 7.45, due in Newport at 9 A. M., the latter course will be adopted. This will obviate the annoyance from a delay on the Shore Line which does not exceed three quarters of an hour.

Yesterday, owing to the severe storm and an accident, the train was too late to send the mail via Fall River, and hence it did not arrive until after 1 o'clock. During the winter season, when snow storms are prevalent, delays on railroads are unavoidable, and it will encourage our people in the exercise of patience to know that the postal authorities use every effort to secure expedition.

MR. VANDERBILT'S YACHT.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's new steam yacht will be built by the Messrs. Laird of Birkenhead, England, from designs of St. Clare Byrne. The new vessel will register something over [illegible] tons and be [illegible] feet long, and is intended to be used as an ocean cruiser. At present the yacht is arranged to be brig rigged, with an average sea speed of about fifteen knots. Messrs. Laird have orders to make her as strong as possible, so that she may be classed the highest at Lloyds. She will have very large coal carrying capacity, which will allow her to make long voyages under steam. The cabin arrangements and decorations will be much the same as those of the late Alva. Work on the vessel has already begun at the Birkenhead yard, where a large building shed is nearly completed, and the steel is arriving, ready for the builders to commence on the vessel's frame. The yacht is to be delivered to Mr. Vanderbilt early in July.

THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Yesterday afternoon William Lovie Tilley, who for the past four and a half years has acted as deputy sheriff, severed his connection with the sheriff's office. Mr. Tilley took the position shortly after the late William D. Lake, who so long filled the place and guided successive generations of high sheriffs, became incapacitated, and has since, under Democratic and Republican sheriffs, occupied it. It has been known that Sheriff Anthony has been often importuned to replace him with a Republican, but the sheriff has apparently cared more for having the business of the office properly and legally conducted and his bondsmen protected than he did to suit the convenience of some of the Republican office seekers. What reason the sheriff had for making the present change he does not seem inclined to make public. He, however, says nothing against Mr. Tilley's work. Mr. Pardon S. Kaull, who has been acting as assistant deputy for some time, will continue to assist the sheriff, who will himself probably do more of the work of the office than heretofore.

A NEWPORTER'S INVENTION.

For many years inventors, and more especially those connected with the various railroads of the country, have been giving their attention to the making of a connecting link for coupling cars that, while as certain to hold, as strong and practically as simple as the present link and pin would yet be sufficiently automatic to allow the coupling of freight cars without the danger that now causes so many brakemen to lose life or limb while engaged in their work. The duties of a brakeman on a freight train are sufficiently dangerous without the additional risk taken every day by them in coupling cars. Various satisfactory devices have been made for passenger cars, but, though the railroad commissioners of the various states have held public trials, and the railroads themselves have spent much time and money in private trials of designs for coupling freight cars, no one pattern has yet been found that proved satisfactory.

For these reasons the invention of a Newporter, just made public, is of more than local importance. This is described as follows in the Scientific American:—

Car Coupling.—Horatio G. Wood, Newport, R. I. Combined with a slotted drawhead and a vertically movable pin having a rearwardly extending arm is a swinging weighted lifting lever pivoted in the rear of the pin, the lever having its lower end adapted to extend into the path of a coupling link, while its upper end is recessed to receive an arm of the pin, there being a crank mechanism to operate the lifting lever. The device is simple, strong and cheap, and may be used with any of the common link and pin couplings, enabling the cars to be automatically coupled on coming together, while the uncoupling may be effected from the top or sides of the car.

The appearance of this notice in the Scientific American was a complete surprise to Mr. Wood's friends in this city, who thought he was so deeply engrossed in his editorial work that he had time for little else than eating or sleeping. In conversation with Mr. Wood the inventor stated that like many others his attention was called to the necessity of some improved coupling by the continuous reports of injuries received by brakemen. Whenever he travelled he took occasion to observe the various kinds of couplings employed, and talked with railroad men on the kind necessary to prevent such accidents. He was impressed with the unanimity with which they agreed that the automatic coupler to be successful must retain the link and pin of the present coupler in some form. Acting on this suggestion he in his odd moments devised a plan for meeting this demand. It consists of the old link coupling, only with a long and a short end, being so shaped as to hold the link in an approximately direct line. The bunters are bell shaped, so as to receive the long end of the link and throw it against the lower end of a triangular trigger, which forces a pin to hold the link. This trigger is so set that the ordinary bumping or jolting of cars will not affect it. It can only be moved by the link striking it. The coupling can easily be opened by means of a bar reaching to the top of the car. The bell-shaped mouth will allow of cars of different heights being coupled as quickly as though all were the same distance from the ground. The design is so highly approved that Mr. Wood has already had a number of offers for its purchase, and has already disposed of it to Cincinnati capitalists.

While Mr. Wood is very modest in talking of his coupler and does not even hint that he has solved the problem of an automatic coupler he has considerable faith in the permanence of the new form of link which is the special feature of his invention. It is possible, however, that the entire design may prove much more satisfactory in practical operation than any heretofore tried.

DOES POLITICS OFFER A CAREER?

The first duty of man is to provide by honest means for the maintenance of himself and his family, that is, if he have a family. Honest politics as a pursuit does not furnish such means except in the small class of administrative employments, and then only in a very meagre degree. Every person, certainly in a republic, ought to be a politician in some way; but to pursue a political career as such implies much more. Assuming, as may be safely done, that the great majority of young citizens are honest, the chances for them of a good political career have many attractions; but if that career is to be exclusive of the private pursuit of some business or profession, it will be found difficult and disappointing. Indeed, only those of assured competence could enter it.

In the century of our political existence there have been very few, if indeed any, instances of the pursuit of politics as a career otherwise than in the lowest and worst forms to which we have alluded. The politicians who have been most largely useful to the country and most often in public service have been men still engaged in one way or another in occupations common to their fellow-citizens, and they have been called into public affairs by considerations far other than personal self-seeking. They came to possess and exercise power, not as professional experts looking for employment, but were called as the best representative exponents of the social and political views of the communities of which they were homogeneous parts. This is the essential idea of representative government. He is the best politician and will have the best political career whose every-day life and occupations are in contact and sympathy with those of his fellow men. He accepts public employment and exercises public power as a duty, and it may be as a pleasure, when called to do it, and thus he is able in the changes and chances of political movements to leave them without regret and feel himself again happily at home in his former place among the people.

It would seem to follow that politics as a career cannot be looked to by young Americans as the best choice of occupation in life; and leaving aside considerations of individual happiness and the faculties, tastes and ambitions that affect it, the very principle and structure of a republic would seem to be opposed to the idea of the profession of politics to be taken up and pursued as law, or medicine, or engineering are. A political class in a republic must always be in danger of becoming, or trying to become, the master and dictator of political movements—a trust of bossism and corruption, of which there is already an overabundance.—[Ex-Senator Edmunds, in the Forum.

PHOTOGRAPHING ON GLASS.

An important process has been invented recently by Mr. G. G. Rockwood, the New York photographer. It is for burned-in photographs on glass and experts say it is likely to create a revolution in the art of glass-staining and decoration. If all that is claimed for the process can be realized, copies of the works of the old masters and of the painters of today, or pictures of relatives or friends, may be reproduced in a permanent form on a transparent sheet of glass with photographic fidelity and with the beauty and color of a painting.

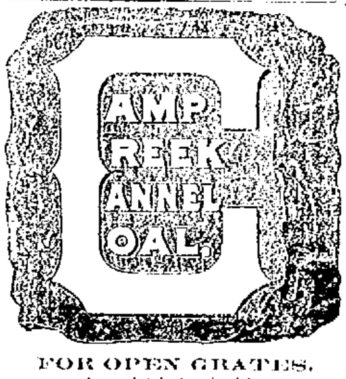
While the process is photographic, it is in reality a new art, and the pictures are based on the familiar principle that solar and electric light decompose and render insoluble certain organic substances. In gelatine and other similar substances combined with the salts of chromium, Mr. Rockwood mixes pigments which are practically indestructible. While in a warm solution these are flowed over glass plates and when dry exposed to the action of light under a photographic negative. The sensitive film, where it has been affected by the light, becomes insoluble, while the portions protected from the action of the light are soluble and will quickly dissolve in tepid water, leaving the pigment in the decomposed gelatine and making the image. When dry the glass is fluxed and placed in a burning kiln and into the surface of the glass the image is melted.

The idea of being compelled to wear full dress in the desirable seats at the European theaters is ofttimes greatly misunderstood by Americans. The only compulsion there is about it is that ladies are not allowed to wear hats or bonnets in the boxes, parquet, or first balcony. You can carry your hat in your hand if you choose, but you can not carry it on your head, even if it is nothing but a wreath of flowers and a ribbon. If you do not wish to be burdened with it in the hand, you can give it to a woman in attendance, who will return it to you at the close of the performance for a small fee—usually a sixpence.

The comptroller has figured out the percentage of actual money used in the ordinary affairs of business, finding it to be less than one-tenth of the business transacted. This is not surprising. The use of bank checks in current payments is becoming more and more common. Currency is a less convenient form of money than checks, involving as the former does the making of change, which the latter obviates, besides furnishing a receipt in the due course of its use.

Further Local News 3d and 5th pages

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NEW BOOKS.

Magazines for Dec., 1892.
Harper's,
Century,
Atlantic,
St. Nicholas,
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Scribner's,
Short Stories,
Eclectic.
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A Rosebud Garden of Girls,
BY NORA PERRY.
The Preacher's Daughter, by Amelia Barr.
Jack the Hunchback, by James Otis.
Canoemates, by Kirk Munroe.
Children's Rights, by Kate Douglas Wiggin.
Shall Girls Propose? and other papers on Love and Marriage.
Up and Down the House, by Anna Warner.
The Beauties of Nature, by Sir John Lubbock.
Women of the World with a Search-light of Epigram.
Michael and Theodora, by Amelia Barr.
John Kensington, Martyr, by Pansy.
GEORGE H. CARR,
172 THAMES STREET.

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La Figaro,	$1.00
London Graphic,	.50
London News,	.50
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Holly Leaves,	.50
Chatterbox Christmas Box,	.50

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